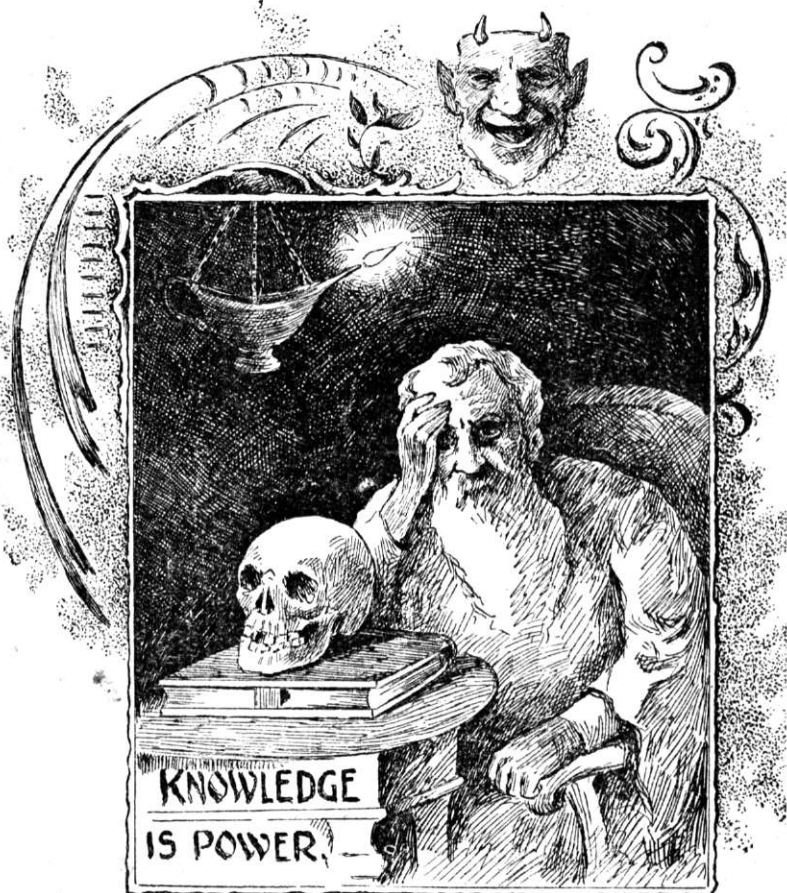


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Or, The

Mystery of Mind Reading Revealed

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HOW TO READ PEOPLE'S MINDS

OR

The Mystery of Mind Reading Revealed

Being a Practical and Scientific Treatise on
Modern Mind Reading as Performed by the
World's Most Famous Exponents, Including a
Simple and Practical Method of Training Dumb
Animals to Become Mind Readers.

BY

H. J. BURLINGAME

Author of "Leaves from a Conjuror's Scrap Book, or Modern Magicians and Their
Works;" "Around the World with a Magician and Juggler;" "History of
Magic and Magicians;" "Herrmann The Great, His Life, His
Secrets;" "Tricks in Magic, Illusions and Mental
Phenomena," 3 volumes; "Recollections
of Robert Houdin."

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1905

HOW TO READ PEOPLE'S MINDS

Mind-reading began its career in Chicago. The sensation produced by it was astonishing, and it has not yet "had its day." It has not only puzzled the minds of every-day people of the world, but has also engaged the attention of scholars, scientific men, statesmen, and even crowned heads. The first person who made any display of it was J. Randall Brown. He became a monomaniac on the subject, experimenting with all his acquaintances, and informing them of the many wonderful things he could do, till they began to think he was "possessed," as some of them expressed it. Brown's first public success, and that which caused him to adopt mind-reading as a profession, was, strange to say, on a wager which he made with an old and well-known resident of Chicago. He made a bet that he could find a pin, no matter where it was concealed, stipulating only that it should be within walking distance. After considerable speculation as to where the hiding-place should be, the gentleman concealed the pin beneath one of the rugs in front of the Sherman House. Brown was blindfolded, took his friend's hand, and, after wandering about, led him directly to the spot, much to the man's surprise, as well as to the depletion of his pocket-book. Brown, feeling assured of success, now started out professionally. He made a tour of the States, creating great astonishment, and coining both notoriety and money. His success was unprecedented, and he is still traveling about, giving much the same entertainment as formerly.

Washington Irving Bishop traveled with Brown for some time as assistant, and finally discovering how the trick was done was shrewd enough to go abroad where it had not yet been introduced. For a person having no credentials whatever, and no means, Bishop created a most astonishing sensation. He required an assistant, and secured the services of a bright youth named Charles Garner, who, like Bishop, was well posted in anti-spiritualistic performances. Like his employer, Garner was an assistant but a short time until he also became master of the art, taking it at once to the continent, where, under the name of Stuart Cumberland, he, too, made a great success. The public exploits of these two gentlemen are well known. Their careers have attracted the attention of many scientific men, and much speculation has been made as to the cause and effect of their tests.

The pursuit of mind-reading as a profession does not affect the *vous* system any more than any other intellectual calling, in fact as much. *Although circulars of prominent mind-readers are, in very large part, exaggerations of the possibilities of their performance, and such as are probably beyond the power of man to accomplish, nevertheless, the work may be varied in form as indefinitely as the performer's brain is fertile of invention. The one essential*

condition which is to be impressed unmistakably upon those who take part in the performance, is that the person to be led to the secreted article must concentrate his mind upon the place where the article is hidden, until that place has been reached by the mind-reader and himself, and then upon the article itself. This mental concentration is required as constantly as possible to the end. If the mind-reader fails, the fault lies with the subject, for he must succeed if the subject fairly complies with this single condition. There may occasionally be found an individual incapable of prolonged or even brief mental concentration, because of great trouble, loss of fortune, or ill-health. Such subjects are always to be avoided if possible, as the accomplishment of the trick with them is exceedingly improbable, if not altogether impossible.

It follows then that the *best* minds available should always be chosen. The mind-reader has then nothing to do but to establish physical contact between himself and his subject, and, after starting a motion of his body in any direction, quietly surrender himself to the involuntary muscular leading of his subject, when he will find himself led unconsciously to the proper place.

Almost any physical contact will be sufficient, although Brown's method of placing the back of the subject's hand to his forehead is probably the best, because the most impressive. When you have the back of the subject's hand to your forehead, start a swaying motion around and go in the direction you find it easiest for the subject and yourself to move; go and you will be led to the place. If you lead him in a different direction to the one he is thinking of, you will find more resistance to moving him or his hand. To be blindfolded is not essential, although helpful, because it presents the appearance of rendering the work of the mind-reader more difficult, while it really assists him in being passive to the leadings of his subject, as it shuts out from his mind all exterior distractions. The body of any and every person has always an inclination, more or less strong, in the directions of the thoughts of the mind, more especially so if the body is in motion. For instance, if you think of an object on your right, accompanying that thought will be a slight motion of the body in the same direction. Then place your mind upon some other object in the opposite direction, and over will go the body accordingly.

The natural law of mutual dependence between mind and matter—or habit of harmony of action between the brain and body, of man or beast—is the whole secret of mind-reading. It follows that all the mind-reader has to do is simply to observe carefully the actions of the muscles of his subject's hand against his forehead, and follow in the direction indicated by the subject's muscles, and he will find himself led unmistakably toward the place upon which the subject's mind is concentrated. Having reached the place, the mind-reader will feel around with one hand until the secreted article is found, and as soon as his hand touches it—although he has no previous knowledge of its nature—he will recognize it instinctively, for the subject has unconsciously imparted such information by the relaxation of his muscles. As mind is indivisible; or, in other words, as

it is impossible for a person's mind to be in two places at the same time, it is plainly to be seen that if the subject honestly concentrates his mind upon the article hidden, he can not discover the fact that he is leading the so-called mind-reader, instead of being led himself. It is obvious from the foregoing explanation, that instead of the mind-reader being the operator and leading the subject, as is generally supposed, he is himself led by the subject; hence, the mind-reader is the subject, and the subject the operator. To sum it all up, the mind-reader "must follow the least resistance."

The tricks of mind-reading are exceedingly numerous, depending on the ingenuity of the performer in devising them. We will give the leading ones: (1) The finding of a concealed article, usually a pin. (2) The finding of a person thought of. (3) The imaginary murder; a number of knives are laid on the table, and are considered instruments of death. Any person selects any one of the knives, and with it kills, in his mind, one of the audience; then conceals the knife and the body, the latter imaginary of course. The mind-reader first finds the murderer, then the knife, then the party supposed to have been killed, and whether it was a thrust or a slash, then the place where the body was to be concealed. (4) The love-token, very popular with the ladies. A young man thinks of a handsome lady present to whom he would present a bouquet as a token of love. The mind-reader takes the bouquet in his hand, and finds the lady, to whom he presents it. (5) The game of chess. Two gentlemen are seated at a table to play chess; one of them actually plays, the mind-reader guesses the play of the other; that is, he takes and places the men the other only thought of. A very fine experiment. (6) The living picture or tableau. Several ladies and gentlemen form a tableau, all in different or grotesque positions, and then resume their seats. The mind-reader finds each person in the order they were called, and places each one in the same position they were before, forming the tableau perfectly. (7) The finding any number thought of, usually of a bank-note. The mind-reader holds in his right hand a piece of chalk, and the person who knows the number places his or her right hand on the right hand of the mind-reader, thinks first of the first number or figure of the series, and the mind-reader writes thus the first figure on the blackboard, and so on till the full number is written. The hand of the mind-reader is guided entirely by the hand of the subject. (8) Drawing. A painter thinks of an animal, and the mind-reader draws an outline of the same. The principle is the same as writing a number thought of. (9) To find things placed on a table or to select a small object from a large number of objects. The mind-reader places the finger tips of the left hand of the subject on the finger tips of his right hand, moves them thus connected to and fro over the articles. The mind-reader can be blindfolded. When the hand is over the article thought of, the mind-reader feels a strong pulsation in the finger tips of the subject, and this is always a proof that the article is the one thought of.

These are, generally, the first "tests" used by beginners. Of course there are many others, such as the tracing of a route on a

map, the driving of a pair of horses to find an article, the spelling of names, all depending on the ingenuity of the mind-reader in devising them. In all cases some kind of contact between the operator and the subject must exist. The connection by a wire is quite sufficient in many "tests" for an expert, it is declared, but does not prove satisfactory to a beginner. The statement which is sometimes made that mind-reading can be used in detecting crime, is, of course, preposterous, even though there is in "mind transference" all that has been claimed; for where is there a criminal that will comply with the required conditions? It has been suggested that mesmerism has something to do with mind-reading; and even some "second-sight" artists in the United States bill themselves as mind-readers.

The following is the announcement used by Brown on his programmes and circulars:

"J. RANDALL BROWN,

The Great! The Only! The Original!

MIND READER!

In his Wonderful Experiments in Mental Telegraphy and Exemplifications of the Latest Refined Spiritualistic Phenomena, assisted by

LILLIE MAY BROWN,

The Powerful Materializing Medium.

The Most Marvelous and Exciting Demonstrations Ever Witnessed.

The Most Stubborn Skeptics Wild with Enthusiasm.

The following are some of the Manifestations that usually take place in presence of these Mediums:

MIND READING,

in which J. Randall Brown claims to be the original and only person in the world ever having produced these phenomena.

A committee of six well-known gentlemen will be chosen by the audience for the purpose of selecting the subjects for the various experiments in Mind Reading, thus rendering collusion impossible. Mr. Brown's wonderful power will then be exemplified in the following manner: telling persons where they were born; their occupation; their names; the amount of money in any person's pocket; the combination of a safe; the number of your watch; read the contents of a sealed letter; can tell the chapter and verse of any passage in the Bible you may think of; can interpret the thoughts of a foreigner; designate any person thought of among the audience; read a musical composition from the mind of a professor of music; or, indeed, read any thought in any person's mind.

THE GREAT MENTAL PHOTOGRAPH TEST.

Any well-known gentleman goes upon the stage and pictures in his mind a landscape, or the face of any one among the audience, and Mr. Brown, while blindfolded, and holding the hand of the gentleman, will draw a crayon sketch of what he sees in the mind of the person whose hand he is holding."

For a short sketch of Brown's career we quote the following from the Chicago Daily News of February 1, 1897:

"Mind-Reader J. Randall Brown, with his baggage well pasted over with foreign hotel and railway labels, reached Chicago the other day on a trip around the world.

"Away back in 1873 Brown, then a pale-faced stripling, was a reporter on a local paper. Without his ever dreaming of it Reporter Brown was, perhaps, one of the most remarkable men who ever ornamented the profession. The idea of adding to the news-gathering faculty as it commonly exists the gift of mind-reading is a distinct advance in newspaper work. Such an equipment as would be at the service of a young newspaper man who had the faculty of reading minds is beyond anything the big metropolitan dailies have been able to make practicable, and they spend hundreds of thousands of dollars on news every year.

"Reporter Brown, with a glorious destiny before him in the department of interviewing, permitted himself to be diverted from newspaper work, and this is how he explained it to a Daily News man the other day:

" 'It was a clairvoyant,' said Mr. Brown, 'that first sent me into the mind-reading business. I was a Chicago reporter at the time. One day a young fellow of the name of Curtis, a reporter on the same paper, got an assignment to write up this clairvoyant. The fellow took a liking to Curtis, who was a bright, amiable boy, and invited him to dinner. Curtis took me along.

" 'The clairvoyant gave us an illustration of his powers. The demonstration greatly impressed Curtis and he kept talking of the wonderful things all the way home. Finally I said to Curtis: 'I can do everything that clairvoyant did and a lot he can't do. I have the oddest gifts in the way of mind-reading you ever heard of.'

" 'I doubt it,' said Curtis. 'Give us an illustration of what you can do.'

" 'I took his hand and immediately a current was established and I read what he was thinking about. He was greatly surprised and got me to repeat the experiment with others. They were all successful, and finally a few weeks after I was induced to give a public exhibition of mind-reading at the Sherman house. Curtis, who is better known to-day as William E. Curtis, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, got the faculty of Rush Medical College interested. Prof. Henry M. Lyman witnessed the exhibition, wrote it up in the Chicago Medical Journal, and spoke of me in flattering terms. In a little time I was famous. It was easy to earn big sums of money those days in any way that interested the public, and as my performance was a novelty I was successful from the start.

" 'One day early in 1877, at one of my exhibitions in Chickering hall, New York, a young man came to see me, saying he thought he possessed like gifts to those that made people marvel at me. He said his name was Bishop, and I told him to go ahead and see what he could do. He began at once and every test he undertook was

successful. Later this young fellow became known as W. Irving Bishop, one of the greatest mind-readers ever known to science."

Some years ago a Mr. Andrew J. Seymour toured the country as a mind-reader, making the usual extraordinary claims. He issued a small pamphlet called "Mind and Its Powers." The following is the first page of same:

"Mr. Seymour is a native of Ohio. At an early age he discovered that he possessed this peculiar power in a seeming marked degree. The first test was given with a friend who had lost an article. He asked him to think where he had last seen it. He took the party by the hand and immediately found it. For some days after this he continued in deep study to know why and how he had succeeded in obtaining the lost article. By continually repeating these tests he soon found it as easy to reveal *names, age and occupation* of any one; also to point out any mark or scar, or tell the number of a *bank note or watch, combination of safe lock*, or, in fact, any manner of business on the mind.

"After experimenting he found by placing his right hand upon the subject's forehead he could read with more accuracy and rapidity, making of himself, as it were, a *human magnet* to attract the thought from the subject's brain to his own. He takes you by the hand; *you think; and like a flash he tells you what you think.* You may ask what mind-reading is. I answer, I know not, nor has it ever been satisfactorily solved."

The italics are his. Nearly all the statements he makes in above excerpts from his booklet are absolutely and totally untrue, and utterly impossible for him or any other human being to accomplish. For instance, he says: "He takes you by the hand, *you think, and like a flash he tells you what you think.*" That is impossible; such a feat of mind-reading has never been performed, and we venture to assert never will be, because the All-Wise Creator never intended and would never allow us poor mortals to be able to read each other's minds at a glance. All such talk by mind-readers and self-styled Telepathists is merely a phase of advertising, to surround themselves with a halo of an apparent supernatural power, in order to awe and impress the credulous.

One of the leading mind-readers was Paul Alexander Johnstone, of Chicago. He showed self-possession by attempting feats tried only by those who had considerable experience. His most notable performances were given in Chicago. First, he successfully accomplished, as he claims, the feat of driving, blindfolded so as to be wholly unable to see, through the streets from one hotel to another; then, still blindfolded, he found in a register a page thought of by a committee, finishing the "test" by writing the name. Afterwards, he gave an entertainment in Central Music Hall in that city, where he opened a combination safe which had been loaned by the proprietors of a prominent hotel. Only two persons, it is declared, knew the combination of the safe, one of them being Johnstone's subject. An account in the Chicago Tribune, a short time afterwards, has this to say of Johnstone:

"If Paul Alexander Johnstone is not a fraud he is a most re-

markable young man. If he is a fraud, some of the smartest people in Chicago will feel sheepish to-day when they know they have been deceived by a trick as transparent as the mohair hood which Dr. Charles Gatchell asserts Johnstone peered through when he made his famous trip in the downtown streets September 10.

"Dr. Gatchell is a well-known physician and is editor of the Medical Era of this city. He occupies the chair of the theory and practice of medicine at the University of Michigan and is a confirmed materialist. He doesn't believe in mind-reading or thought transference. It was an unlucky day for Johnstone when Dr. Gatchell got on his trail. Dr. Gatchell followed him in his trip through the streets and was confident the alleged mind-reading was fraudulent. He had no way of proving it, though, till he met Dr. G. F. Butler, a lecturer at Rush Medical College, whose office is at No. 240 Wabash avenue. Dr. Butler was a member of the committee which accompanied Johnstone, and he had his suspicions. When he had talked with Dr. Gatchell and the two doctors had experimented a little, they learned, as they think, the secret of the tricks by which Johnstone deluded the public and gathered more money in a month than most men make in a year.

"A week ago last Saturday Dr. Gatchell broke up Johnstone's performance at Central Music Hall, and yesterday he showed a Tribune reporter how the young man from St. Paul does the trick. He did it more easily and better than Johnstone had done it, and he used neither whisky nor hysterics to help him out.

"The Tribune reporter and Dr. Butler composed the committee which tested Dr. Gatchell in his rooms at No. 235 Michigan avenue yesterday morning.

"I will imagine I am Johnstone,' he said. Then he snapped his fingers and stamped and sweated just as Johnstone did. 'Put these gloves over my eyes. Now tie them tightly with this handkerchief. I want the gloves to be near the optic nerve. That's right. Higher, a little. Now try this hood on and tell me if you can see through it.'

"The hood was a double thickness of black cloth, and only a faint light came through its meshes. The reporter said he couldn't see, and the doctor, still imitating Johnstone, drew the hood over his own head.

"Pick out a word in the Century Magazine and remember the page.'

"The committee chose the word 'ignorant.'

"Now take a trip through the hall and down-stairs. Remember the directions and the number of steps you take.'

"The committee went out, turned to the right a few yards, came back, went down-stairs eight steps, and returned to the room.

"Stand against that wall,' Dr. Gatchell said to the reporter. Then to Dr. Butler: 'Trace in the air the directions you took. Now the number of steps. Now the page in the magazine and the word you selected.'

"Dr. Butler did all this because he was the man who made the tracings for Johnstone. When he had finished, Dr. Gatchell seized

one hand, the reporter took the other, and the three men galloped into the hall. Dr. Gatchell dragged the committee to the right, back again, down eight stairs, up eight stairs, and into the room. Then he called for whisky because Johnstone had called for it. Unlike Johnstone, he didn't drink it.

"Pencil and paper!" he shouted.

"The pencil and paper were furnished. The doctor bent over the book and ran through the pages, shouting, meantime: 'Give me air.' 'Why don't you keep your minds concentrated?' 'Whisky. No; hold on, boys, I don't want any.' When he reached the page he stopped and said: 'Your minds are off the subject. Why don't you say this is the page?'

"It is," said the committee. Then the doctor snapped his fingers some more and fainted once to give verisimilitude to the imitation and finally wrote a word on the paper. The word was 'ignorant.'

"The imitation had been successful. The hood had been examined as closely as it was examined by the committee at the Auditorium Hotel. Dr. Butler had made all the test conditions that have ever been enforced at Johnstone's exhibitions. At least one of the committee never thought of the word once after the fun began; yet Dr. Gatchell had not only picked one word out of forty, but one out of 400 or 500.

"Then he sat down and laughed.

"'Would you like to know how it is done?' he said. 'Look at these two gloves. You see I fold them and place them against my eyes. That is Johnstone's first deceit. It looks like an additional safeguard against fraud, but he couldn't read a mind without it. Tie this handkerchief about my head. Tie it as tight as you can and knot it above my ears. Johnstone always tells you to tie it tight, and that seems like another safeguard. Without he couldn't do his trick.'

"The doctor's eyes were apparently bandaged securely, the strain of the handkerchief falling on that part of the glove which rested against his contracted eyebrows. When he raised the brow, up went the bandage and the twinkling eyes peering out under the gloves saw everything in the room.

"'Now,' he said, 'look at this hood.' With a quick motion of his hands he yanked the hood apart and drew the outer cover over the reporter's head. The cloth was mohair and as transparent as the street veils women wear. The committeeman took off the mohair and tried on the outer hood. It was thick broadcloth and as difficult to see through as a board.

"'Wait,' cried the doctor. He pulled the strings that secure the hood around the neck, and lo! the front seam opened wide. That was all there was of it. The apparently supernatural feat of mind-reading became as simple as the commonest parlor trick. There was nothing occult about it. Anybody can be a P. Alexander Johnstone so long as the side-show draws crowds and green goods are for sale.

"'I have been led to expose this trickery,' said Dr. Gatchell,

'because this man is unseating the faith of the people. Bishop was as bad but no worse than Johnstone. I am surprised that the intelligent, cynical men of the world who saw him drive through the streets and pick out the name in the register were taken in so easily. I examined this hood at Central Music Hall and found it was double. I did not have an opportunity to look for the aperture, but I am confident I have reproduced the garment he wore when I saw him. When he tested the Auditorium committee he made one of the members trace the route before he left.'

"'I did that,' said Dr. Butler, 'and I want to tell you something in connection with it. When we drove over the route first we went to Monroe street. I made a mistake when I traced and drew "two and one-half blocks north," instead of three and one-half. That threw him off, and, although I kept my mind firmly fixed on Monroe street and he claimed to read my thoughts, he turned on Adams street. That was what first made me suspicious.'

"'He watched the tracing through the aperture in the inner hood,' Dr. Gatchell continued. 'Then he made the committee trace the name and date chosen in the Grand Pacific Hotel, and he was ready. Did you notice how he drove? He stood with his back bent and his head thrust forward. He could see in the broad light of the afternoon every bit as well as you can, and you could have driven as he did. When he reached the hotel he asked to be sent to a room. He remained there alone for five minutes, and when he came down-stairs his hood was gone. He said he needed fresh air. Maybe he did, but the coincidence is strange that the office of the Grand Pacific Hotel is so dark that one can not read in it through a mohair mask. When he had turned the leaves to the date Aug. 25, with his eyes close to the book as I held mine, he found the name J. G. Butler, Jr., which had been selected for the test, and wrote it on a piece of paper.'

"'The "Jr." wasn't in my mind at all,' said Dr. Butler.

"'When he went home,' Dr. Gatchell resumed, 'he had what looked like congestion of the brain. I am satisfied from the symptoms described to me that he had nothing but hysteria and whisky—the kind of hysteria a woman gets when she wants to frighten her husband into buying a new bonnet for her; the kind of whisky they sell at the bar of the Grand Pacific Hotel. His pulse was higher. That was the whisky. My pulse is over 100 at this moment from the exercise I have taken.'

"'I propose to show this man up as a trickster, and to do this I will make these offers: I will pay to him \$500, or I will hand it over to a charitable institution, if he repeats the performance of Sept. 10 and lets me do the blindfolding. Or, if he will repeat the performance, I will do it after him with the same committee or forfeit to him \$500. Or I will forfeit \$500 if he will "read" a single word in my mind under simple test conditions. I don't know how he opened the safe. I can only explain and repeat what I have seen him do.'

"'The doctor left at the Tribune office a certified check for \$500. Whenever Mr. Johnstone wants to make the trial, Dr. Gatchell will

write a name on the back of the check and pin the check to the wall. Then, if Paul Alexander Johnstone writes the name on another piece of paper Paul Alexander can take the check and place it in his waistcoat pocket.

"A reporter tried to bring the 'mind-reader' to the Tribune office yesterday. Mr. Johnstone looked as healthy as a farmer's boy. When told of the test proposed his health began to fail. First he wouldn't come for money.

"'Hundreds have offered me \$1,000 bills if I could tell the number of the bills,' he said. 'I always gave the number and refused the money.'

"'Where were these offers made?'

"'O, I don't remember exactly, they were so frequent.'

"'Can you name one town of the hundred?'

"'Let me see. I think one place was Appleton, Wisconsin. No, I'm not sure of that, either.'

"When it was suggested that the matter of money be waived he pleaded the absence from town of his manager, Gooding, and when that obstacle was battered down with argument he said he was too sick to work. While he talked he grew worse, and when the interview ended he looked as if he needed a doctor's care. He said Gooding had his hood and his bandages.

"Johnstone has made a great deal of money by his performances. He was patronized by the Press Club and he was taken up by the Union Club and many societies, to his great pecuniary advantage. His last show was before the Union Club, and the wealthy young men of that organization were spell-bound by his phenomenal feats of mind-reading."

As a sequel to this, we give the following from the columns of the Chicago Evening Journal of a few days later:

"The doctor who has been 'exposing' Johnstone, the mind-reader, walked up to the clerk's desk at the Wellington Hotel this morning, carefully placed his satchel, overcoat and umbrella on the desk, hung his crooked cane on the register and said to the clerk:

"'My name is Dr. ———.'

"'Suite of three or five rooms?' asked the obliging clerk.

"'No; I don't want to register; but I would like to ask you a few questions,' said the doctor.

"The clerk resigned himself to his fate, and the doctor leaned over the desk and asked in a very confidential manner:

"'That safe-opening puzzles me. Did Johnstone open that safe on the square, and——'

"'You have stated in the papers,' replied the clerk, 'that you could perform the tricks or feats that Johnstone did. Now, I do not undertake to say anything about his driving through the streets blindfolded; but if you will open that safe as Johnstone did, we will give you \$1,000. At the time no one knew the combination of the safe excepting myself and the proprietor; we will agree to keep our minds centered upon the combination, as we did then, and if you can so influence our minds, or read them, learn the combination and open the safe, you can take out and keep the first \$1,000

you lay your hands upon, and we guarantee that the money is there.'

"That settled the doubter."

Quite a remarkable "test" was once made by Sid. Macaire, formerly of Chicago, but now quite a prominent conjurer in Dublin, Ireland. When practicing mind-reading, he gave a trunk key to a gentleman to hide. It took place at a private house. The subject took the key and disappeared through the rear door of the house. On his return, Macaire took his hand, after having himself blindfolded, and led the man out of the house into the yard, back again into the basement of the house, then into the laundry, where the domestic was getting out the family washing, then up to the tub, at which she was at work; down into the dirty water went his hand, and the key was found at the bottom of the tub, underneath the clothes.

Ladies, owing to their delicacy of touch, make excellent mind-reading operators. None of them have become prominent in the profession in the United States, but a number have abroad.

This article would be incomplete without mention of Miss Lucy de Gentry, who has attracted more attention as a mind-reader than any other lady. She is originally from Russia, and has created quite a sensation throughout Europe, as she not only performed the same experiments that Bishop and Cumberland did, but she did them much quicker and with more brilliant success. She differs very materially from these operators, by her quiet and distinguished appearance in her experiments. Her presence, compared with the extreme nervousness of the gentlemen just mentioned above, is very striking, as their nervous condition which they assumed to a great degree often left a painful impression on their audiences. In her entertainments she would generally take hold of any small object, the other end of which was held by the medium; for instance, she would use a handkerchief or a ruler; this is similar to some of the original methods used by Brown, who very often separated himself from the medium by a short piece of stiff wire. A "test" which she executed very quickly took place in Vienna. A handkerchief was tied around her wrist—she being blindfolded—and a gentleman who had fixed his thoughts on a certain flower in a large basketful on the table took hold of the other end of the handkerchief, and she very quickly picked out the flower he had thought of.

A comical performance took place in Dublin a few years ago. The particulars are given by Sid. Macaire:

"After a very successful engagement of Mr. Bishop, at the Ancient Concert Rooms, an aspiring amateur (who hid his light under the bushel when writing to the daily papers scathing and, I may add, nonsensical letters, under a *nom de plume*, antagonistic to Mr. Bishop's performances) proposed to reproduce the experiments—not, however, by muscle-reading, but deception.

"A hall was engaged—the night for experimenting came—and the would-be exponent appeared behind the footlights' glare in faultless attire. A test was: Finding the pin. The pin was hidden. He searched—high up and low down—here, there, and everywhere

—but without success; when the concealer suggested to the experimenter to sit down and he would surely find it. He did sit down—and he found it!!—for it was bent and stuck in the seat of the chair, after the style most amusing to school-boys—and when the gentleman in question felt the point of the joke he had not seen, he bounded into the air with three good war-whoops—a sanguinary yell, which invoked blessings on the man that invented pins—and evolutions that convulsed the audience from the celestials to the foot-lights.”

Moral: Never profess ability to do what you can not achieve.

The following is Washington Irving Bishop's programme at his first appearance in Chicago:

“THE MARVEL OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

This, Sunday Evening, March 27, 1887.

The World Eminent Mind Reader,
WASHINGTON IRVING BISHOP.
In His Astounding Tests.

The Mind Unveiled. Stolen Articles Recovered.

The Detection of Crime. Forgotten Names Revealed.

The Great Bank Note Test, Etc., Etc.”

The following two items of interest regarding Bishop are from the Chicago Daily News during his stay in the city:

TALK OF THE TOWN.

“Washington Irving Bishop is in town,” said a gentleman with an intellectual countenance the other day. “You don't know him? Well, you will before long. Bishop is at present the greatest apostle of the mind-reading fake in existence. He claims to be able to read the mind of a college professor like an open book. He says he can tell the denomination of a bank-note in your pocket, if you have any left after paying to see his performance. He is a great man with a great head. He cannot explain the power that causes him to probe into people's thoughts. He says it's something mysterious and intangible, like the chills and fever. He proposes to get all the reporters in his room at the Palmer House, borrow a diamond pin from one of them, have the others hide it, and then go galloping around the town and discover the hiding-place. A crowd will follow him, all the papers except the Daily News will write it up, and Mr. Bishop, having received all the free advertising he wants, will be prepared to give an entertainment, to which the public is invited (\$1, 75 and 50 cents), seats secured a week in advance, carriages can be called at 10:15, and all that.

“Then he will lure in a few doctors. They will feel his pulse,

examine his eyes, ask him how he feels, and declare that it is all wonderful. Wonderful! It's all a fake, a trick that anybody can learn. There are lots of mind-readers as good as Bishop in Chicago, and they don't confine themselves to mind-reading either. They will read your mind, tell your fortune on the cards, advise you whether pork is going up or down, and give you a massage—all for 50 cents.

* * *

"Chicago is the home of mind-reading. The first mind-reader to make a go of the fake came from this town. His name was Brown, and, like Washington Irving Bishop, he went abroad and paralyzed the people of England with his skill. He wasn't as good at working the reporters as Bishop, and he failed to gather in much wealth."

"Washington Irving Bishop, the mind-reader, failed to carry the town by storm, and he is about ready to go away and tell people that Chicago is not what it is cracked up to be for the show business. Half a dozen men have shown Bishop up since he left the east, and a young man named Montague is in New York doing most of Bishop's performances and claiming that they are only muscle-reading. Here in Chicago men who can do all he does and do it better are coming to the front. There is no reason why they shouldn't, for there is every reason to believe that Bishop is simply an expert juggler. He worked with Miss Fay as her manager for two years, gathered in the money, and then started out on his own hook. He has been successful to a startling degree, but it should not be forgotten that he was for a time the manager of the biggest spiritualistic fakir in the country. Bishop has a funny way of explaining his connection with Miss Fay. It is also a very thin explanation. He says: "It was just this way, deah boy, Dr. Hammond of New York, a deah, good man, and I conceived that Miss Fay was a fraud and undertook to expose her. The only way to do this was to associate with her intimately, which I did, hiring out to her as a manager and entering heartily into her schemes. How long did I stay in spiritualism? Two years, deah boy. And took the money? Of course; why not? But it was all for science you know, and we exposed her tricks."

[From The New York World of February 10, 1887—By Henry Guy Carleton.]

W. IRVING BISHOP'S TRICKS.

It Is by the Aid of the Muscles He "Reads" the Mind.

The Relations of the Occult Science to "Hanky-Panky"—Mr. Bishop Has Signally Failed on Henry Labouchere's Test—Queer Doings of Charles Foster Explained—A Suggestion to the Committee.

Mr. Washington Irving Bishop is a great man. This can be cheerfully and unblushingly acknowledged.

A man who can successfully bamboozle, hoodwink, delude, deceive and otherwise make fools of a selected committee of thirteen

highly intelligent citizens before a highly intelligent audience of 1,300 in this highly intelligent metropolis of over thirteen hundred thousand by a trick which can be explained in thirteen lines of *The World*, is justly entitled, in my humble opinion, to quite a large slice of the cake of fame.

Mr. Bishop is a "mind reader."

Given a gentleman of a pensive turn with a secret knowledge concealed about his person that a handkerchief is hidden in somebody's coat-tail pocket, and Mr. Bishop will take that gentleman by the hand, rush him up and down for a few frantic minutes, turn this way and that, and finally will get at the handkerchief, greatly to the delight of the audience and the bewilderment of the pensive gentleman.

Given a romantic gentleman who has a pleasure in thinking of some bewitching girl in the fourteenth row on the left side of the centre aisle, and Mr. Bishop will take him affectionately in tow and lead him to the fair object of his thoughts in less than a minute.

Given two gentlemen of powerfully concentrated intellect, whose minds are dwelling carefully on the number of a certain bank-note in charge of a vigilant and scientific committee, and with one gentleman's palm laid soothingly on his brow and with the other gentleman gripping him nervously by the left hand, Mr. Bishop will proceed gingerly and with extreme caution to write the number of said bank-note upon the blackboard, going carefully over each figure again and again, and erasing here and adding there, finally getting the number correctly written, to the awe of the assisting gentlemen, the consternation of the committee and the frenzied delight of the audience.

Given other gentlemen with assiduous and painstaking thoughts of objects or places or names, or anything which may be defined by a guiding hand, Mr. Bishop will wrest the secret of their thoughts from them provided they kindly place themselves in contact with him during his labors.

How is this done?

Mr. Bishop claims it is by "thought transference"; that is, supposing John Jones is thinking as hard as he knows how of a certain object concealed in a certain spot, both object and place known to John but unknown to Washington I. Bishop, and supposing John gives Wash his hand, why then the thought concealed in the medullary neurine near the corpus callosum of John's cerebrum gets loose, travels down the hippocampus major till it gets well out of the locus quadratus, jabs a hole in the septum lucidum, crawls through the foramen of Monro, gets on the trigeminus nerve, slides down the spine to the proper ganglion and then finds it comparatively easy work to run down the coraco brachialis to the pronitor radii teres, and thence by means of the lumbricales and abductor metacarpi minimi digiti in John's hand, transfer itself to Wash's opponens pollicis, and finally gets through Wash's foramen magnum and into his brain. Any one of the five doctors who were on the committee Monday night will corroborate this simple statement.

In other words, Mr. Bishop claims that the thought—the intangible and hidden idea in John's mind, or what he calls his mind—by a process he modestly calls "Bishopism," is "transferred" to his

(Bishop's) mind, and there takes such definite shape that he is able to go to the place and find the object thought of.

This is pure, simple, all-wool-and-a-yard-wide bosh.

Mr. Bishop does not "read" John Jones' thought, nor is any thought "transferred," nor is there any "clairvoyance," "hypnotism," "psychic induction," "mental diamagnetism," nor any other preternatural or wonderful "power" in Mr. Bishop's feat, but simply this: John Jones, thinking intently of the object and place, unconsciously leads Mr. Bishop to the place, and actually forces his hand upon the object.

Let me review Mr. Bishop's phenomenal experiments of Monday evening.

Mr. Andrew S. Hamersley, one of the committee, went through a pantomime assassination act with a dagger, stabbing one of the audience, and then hid the weapon, Mr. Bishop being carefully guarded from viewing the performance. Mr. Bishop came forth, went through some preliminary hanky-panky, and then, holding Mr. Hamersley's hand, went down among the audience, trusting that his guide, intently thinking of his supposed victim, would unconsciously impel him towards the place where the deed was committed. Mr. Hamersley was wide awake, kept his muscles well under control and, giving no hint, was the cause of Mr. Bishop's ignominious failure. Dr. Kingsley was then called to Mr. Bishop's aid. The Doctor was a better "subject"—that is, he thought so intently of the supposititious victim, of the place where he was sitting and of the place the dagger was concealed, and was so anxious to have Mr. Bishop succeed that he paid no attention to the unconscious work of his muscles and so led Mr. Bishop by physical force to the spot. Tremendous enthusiasm followed.

Dr. C. H. Brown, also of the committee, wrote upon a slip of paper the name of Mr. Quigley, who was seated in the audience, and secreted the slip in an envelope. Mr. Bishop first went down with the doctor, but failed, or pretended to fail, to find the gentleman. He then called Col. Knox to his assistance, and with both gentlemen touching him, wrote the name on a blackboard and then rushed down into the audience and found Mr. Quigley. Wild applause.

Explanation: Dr. Brown probably gave Mr. Bishop the correct pointer on the first trip, but Mr. Bishop wilfully concealed the fact. Dr. Brown's hand unconsciously guided Mr. Bishop's hand as he wrote the name. I have written names myself under the unconscious control of a good subject; Stuart Cumberland has done it; Charles Foster made it a specialty; any intelligent person can do it with a little practice. If the "subject" is a good one, he will guide your hand so unerringly you cannot fail, particularly if you write in very large letters. Merely hold the crayon on the blackboard and let his hand impel yours—that is all the "thought transfer" there is in the performance. Place your hand on the back of his head and direct him to write the name, he will fail. He may write a number thus, if you are watching, for if he starts on a wrong figure, an unconscious movement of your hand may betray your disappointment and he will

erase and begin another; but this will not hold good in regard to a name.

Prof. Lyon took three objects from three persons, and upon giving his hand to Mr. Bishop, Mr. Bishop restored the objects to their owners. This was done in the same way, the professor really dragging Mr. Bishop to the right persons.

Mr. Harrison Millard, another of the committee, was asked to think of some "familiar song." Mr. Bishop went to the piano, and, with Mr. Millard's hands resting upon his, struck a number of notes and then "guessed" the air to be "Home, Sweet Home," which was correct.

How was this done?

Ask any one abruptly to think of a "familiar song," and the chances are ten to one he will think of "Home, Sweet Home," "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," "Old Hundred," or perhaps "Sweet Violets," if he happens to live in a neighborhood much infested by organ-grinders. The list will not probably be larger. I asked five men yesterday in different places to name instantly a "familiar song;" and four promptly named "Home, Sweet Home," and one, who lives in Gramercy Park, where there are usually seven hand-organs going at once, named "Violets." Mr. Bishop knows this fact, of course. With Mr. Millard's hands resting on his he cautiously struck the first three notes of "Home" in succession, then paused. Going over the same ground again, he could feel by Mr. Millard's pressure on his hands that he was right. He tried some miscellaneous notes and the pressure was lacking. He went back to "Home," and Mr. Millard responded. Io triumphe!

Mr. Millard wrote the name of a young lady who was present and placed the slip of paper in an envelope. He then unconsciously guided Mr. Bishop to the lady herself. But Mr. Bishop pretended to have failed, rushed back to the stage, got the envelope and a bouquet, tore the bandage from his eyes, ran down to the aisle and presented the flowers to the lady, with the slip bearing her name. Tremendous excitement.

But —

What did the envelope have to do with the case, when Mr. Millard himself took Mr. Bishop to the lady and thus identified her? Mr. Bishop could see just enough from beneath the bandage to note her position, color of her dress, etc.

Then came the great bank-note trick, which has been given more fame by Mr. Henry Labouchere's unqualified condemnation of it as a fraud than by its intrinsic merits. A bank-note was selected by the committee and placed in an envelope. Mr. Bishop, who had not seen it, stood blindfolded before a blackboard. Dr. Hoyt, who knew the number, placed one hand reverently on Mr. Bishop's head. Col. Knox, who also knew the number, clasped him affectionately by the left hand. Breathless silence reigned. Mr. Bishop took the crayon and touched it to the board. It moved slightly to the right, paused, then retraced and went slowly downward, then made a circular sweep, tracing a figure 5. Then it began on the second figure in the same way. Here the movement was doubtful. A 5 was traced. Then

a 4, a 9 and a 5. The last figure was doubtful and he changed it to an 8. Then he went back and changed the second figure to a 2. The figures then stood thus: 52498, which was the correct number of the concealed note.

This was undoubtedly very clever.

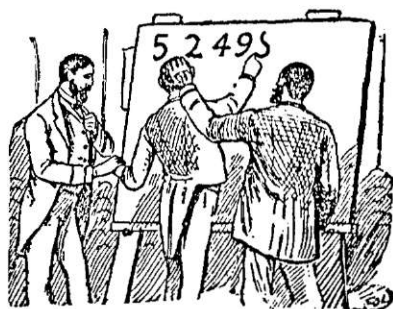
How did Mr. Bishop do it?

By starting a figure very slowly, and giving his assistants, who were anxiously watching him, an idea of what it was to be. If he began wrong the gentlemen holding him would unconsciously give a sign. He would pause and begin anew, making a different figure. Finally, as the pressure of the hands would inform him, he would get it right. Then he would go to the second figure.

Does this seem a lame explanation?

Try it yourself.

Hold a pencil loosely, with the point resting upon a large sheet of paper, and ask some confiding and exuberant person to think of a number and place his hand over yours. Make a few movements and



BLACKBOARD TEST.

then passively follow his guidance, and you will find he will trace the number for you. Your hand has become a simple planchette, and his muscles, stimulated by his anxiety to see it done, will slowly force your hand over the paper in the correct direction.

Now let him hold your left hand, and think of another number. Begin tracing with your right. You will soon see that when you move in certain directions he will unconsciously give you a sign. Follow these directions and trace a number slowly; you will soon get it right.

Yesterday I asked Mr. Charles E. Harrington, manager of the Chicago *Tribune* Bureau, this city, to write a number secretly. He did so. He placed his hand upon mine and I traced a figure 8. It was the number he had written. He wrote 76, and I got it by the same process. He held my left hand and I wrote a 3 with my right, which was the number he had last written. It requires practice and a good subject—that is, a person capable of concentrating his mind upon a given thing. He will unconsciously but surely guide you.

Mr. Bishop calls this "Mr. Labouchere's test." It is not. Mr. La-

bouchere wagered £1,000 that Mr. Bishop could not read the number of a note which he (Mr. Labouchere) would hold in his hand.

That would indeed be "thought transference."

Mr. Bishop cannot do the trick under those conditions. He cannot do it, and will not offer to do it if the holder and owner of a note of great value, who alone knows the number, grips his hand and offers him the note as a reward of success."

The lady mind reader who attracted the most attention in the United States was and is Miss Maud Lancaster. She made most extraordinary claims, but accomplished absolutely nothing more than any other performer. The following are excerpts from her programme and advertising courier:

"Miss Lancaster claims for her work that it is absolutely genuine, and free from any trickery or confederacy whatsoever, or even contact—all persons, objects, etc., for the tests are selected during her absence from the room.

Her extraordinary Telepathic powers have been very many times subjected to the severest tests by the most eminent members of the medical and scientific professions, both in England and America.

Miss Maud Lancaster has been constantly and successfully employed in detective cases, in which her extraordinary powers of investigation have proved of remarkable service in matters of mystery which have baffled ordinary inquiry.

The following tests and illustrations are usually included in Miss Lancaster's program, but these can be added to or varied considerably; and Miss Lancaster particularly wishes it to be understood that she is perfectly willing to submit to any test:

1.—Distribution of Flowers to selected persons.

Two bouquets of flowers will be placed on the stage. Miss Lancaster will come in blindfolded and present them to a lady and gentleman who have been selected to receive them in the audience during her absence.

2.—Reading the Number of a Bank Note.

A bank note will be selected from any one in the audience, and the number displayed on a blackboard, in front of the audience, and then erased. Miss Lancaster will enter the room, indicate the person who held it, and announce the number of it.

3.—The Tragedy.

A number of pocket knives are handed on the stage. During Miss Lancaster's absence some one comes from the audience, takes one of the knives and goes to some person in the house and enacts a tragedy, after which the knife may be placed on the stage, or hidden away, the murderer returning to his seat. Miss Lancaster will find the weapon, then the person who was murdered, execute in detail the tragedy, then discover the murderer.

4.—Reuniting Separated Couples.

Any couple can be separated and placed in different parts of the house. Miss Lancaster will enter, point out the parties, and show where they were seated.

5.—The Theft.

One of the audience will purloin a piece of jewelry from another

person, placing it on some one, or hiding it away in any part of the house. Miss Lancaster will find the stolen property, return it to the owner, and find thief and give him in charge of some one who is supposed to be the policeman.

6.—Naming and Discovering of the Card.

Take a card from a new pack, show it to the audience, and hide the card away. Miss Lancaster will enter, and point out its location and name the card selected.

7.—Tracking any Person's Movements.

Any person can take any course around the room, turning in any number of diversions. Miss Lancaster will enter the room and copy the movements in every particular.

8.—Finding the Name.

One of the audience will write a name on a slip of paper and give it to another to put in their pocket. Miss Lancaster will discover both persons.

And any other test the audience may suggest.

9.—Some person rises in the audience and places his hand on any object in the house and returns to his seat. Miss Lancaster, on her return to the stage, will place her hand on the object selected."

At an exhibition given before the Press Club of Chicago by Miss Lancaster, she failed to prove by her tests that she possessed telepathic power, and agreed to submit herself and her performance to a committee of scientific gentlemen. The following excerpts explain what occurred:

[Chicago Daily News, February 13, 1904.]

FAILS IN TELEPATHIC TESTS.

Miss Lancaster Is Put to Rout Before a Critical Audience.

Telepathy as a science, or as a phenomenon subject to the volition of the individual, received a severe blow last night at the Palmer house when Miss Maud Lancaster, the English telepathist, endeavored to perform feats of telepathy under test conditions arranged by Dr. H. A. Parkyn, 4020 Drexel boulevard, and Dr. W. W. Atkinson.

Philip Ray, the personal representative of Miss Lancaster, made a brief statement to the audience and asked that she be given a fair hearing. Dr. Parkyn then said the performance was to be under test conditions and warned the audience against making any audible sound while the telepathist was trying to perform a feat.

Drs. Parkyn and Atkinson blindfolded Miss Lancaster, using quantities of cotton batting to cover her eyes and fill her ears. She elected to find persons from the audience who should touch some flowers on the rostrum and return to their seats. A man and woman advanced to the front and touched the flowers and Miss Lancaster then started to find the persons. She spent nearly thirty minutes and returned the flowers in each case to the wrong persons.

It was agreed that she should find a piece of jewelry purloined from a person in the audience and hidden upon a third person. She found the woman upon whom the stolen jewel was placed, but was

unable to find the article or to go further with the test. Then it developed that few in the audience knew where the jewel was hidden and it was decided to try the matter over. A woman's card case was then taken and hidden in a man's coat pocket. She found the man to whom the case had been committed and actually drew it from his pocket, but returned it again.

After attempts to discover the other persons connected with the theft this test was given up and she undertook to read the numbers of a bank note. The bill number was 66,121,083. She said the numbers were 6-5-2-1. Then 2-4-1-2, and finally declared she had never done the feat before without touching persons.

Considerable feeling was aroused among the audience before the conclusion of the tests. Mrs. Laura Dainty Pelham, the local manager for Miss Lancaster, said the test was unfair. Mr. Ray and Miss Lancaster were of like mind. Dr. S. C. Stanton said:

"It is possible, under such test conditions as these, that the performer does not have a fair show. With two such experts managing affairs and opposed to the performer it is reasonable to suppose that an antagonism might be created among the audience that would be fatal to good results."

Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson said:

"I have heard of telepathy ever since I was born, but I have never seen any proof that it existed."

Drs. Parkyn and Atkinson said:

"We have disproved Miss Lancaster's claim that her performances are the result of telepathic communication. She is very clever in her line of work, but she is not a telepathist."

Excerpt from the *Chicago Daily Inter Ocean* of January 25th, 1901:

Dr. Atkinson said: "Miss Lancaster is undoubtedly a very clever performer in her particular line. Although not originating any new feats, she presented the old, familiar tests in a new manner. She managed to avoid, to a great extent, the usual display of muscle reading and used this form of mind reading only incidentally. She found the hidden articles, etc., with practically no contact with any other person, and accomplished her feats by the employment of her highly developed sense of hearing, accompanied by sly peeps from under the handkerchief with which she was blindfolded.

"When she approached the designated person or object the whispering of the audience ceased and all eyes were turned in the direction of the person or object sought for. A careful listener could also hear whispered exclamations of 'That's it,' 'Right,' etc., from sympathetic ladies in the audience. The moment she placed her hands finally on the right person the audience broke into applause, and she knew that the quest was over. I think I do Miss Lancaster no injustice when I say that any close observer could see that in the bank-note test she could easily see, from under the handkerchief, the number of the note which many of the audience had written down. As I have already said, Miss Lancaster is a very clever and entertaining lady, but her feats are easily explained by any one at all familiar with

phenomena, or alleged phenomena, of that description. I do not hesitate to express my belief in telepathy, but Miss Lancaster's telepathy is merely a variation of the old game of 'hot and cold' familiar to our childhood days. If this view does the lady an injustice I will cheerfully admit my error upon proper proof being shown me. I would be only too glad to witness genuine feats of telepathy."

From the *San Francisco Examiner*, exact date unknown, year of 1888—Article signed Allen Kelley:

MIND READING.

The Principles of So-Called Thought Transference Explained.

Professor Proctor's Theories Based Upon Inaccurate Observations.

"When one sees an exhibition of thought-reading for the first time, the phenomena appear marvelous and inexplicable on any other theory than that of the transmission of mental impressions from brain to brain through the nerves or some invisible essence that acts like an electric current. The professional exhibitor or performer tries to encourage this view of the case and to mystify his audience by hints about hypnotism, magnetic thought-waves, etc. It is a peculiar fact that most persons prefer to accept an explanation that they cannot understand, and reject as unworthy of consideration any simple and perfectly natural exposition of the phenomenon. They like to be mystified, to be lost in a maze of metaphysical speculation and unreason, and to attribute to the thought-reader some extraordinary powers denied to the majority of men.

The manner in which the mind of man works is still a subject of speculation and semi-scientific hypothesis. Cerebration is yet a mysterious function, and all explanations of it seem to be based mainly upon guesswork. Scientific men, doctors and physiologists are readiest to accept the sham-scientific rubbish of the thought-reading mountebank and try to explain his tricks by evolving strange theories of nerve telegraphy. Now and then a physician, whose common sense outweighs his desire to account for mental phenomena by inventing new theories of cerebration, sees through the humbug and takes a rational, prosaic view of the performance, but as a rule doctors know just enough of the wonderful construction of the human machine to be ready to believe any marvelous tale about its alleged operations.

Professor Richard Proctor, who attempts to write scientifically about everything in the universe, from the origin of the stars to three-card monte, recently tackled thought-reading and succeeded unintentionally in proving what I have said about the gullibility of scientific men. While he does not accept absolutely the statements of the professional thought-readers, he fails to see the simple explanation and evidently gives the preference to the theory that mental pictures formed in one brain are impressed in fac-simile upon the other as distinct pictures. He entirely misunderstands the ex-

planation, which is frequently termed the theory of muscle-reading. Professor Proctor says:

"That one person should be able to read in the expression of another's countenance the tokens of sadness, regret, anger, joy, love, or the like, is of course a familiar experience and easily understood—up to a certain point, beyond which, as Darwin has shown in his most interesting work on 'The Expression of the Emotions,' it becomes a problem of interest to the student of science. Again, that a person may by subtle movements of features, limbs or body suggest to a quick-sighted and ready-witted observer much which would escape others, is again natural enough. But when we are told that one who claims to possess a subtle power of reading thought has in reality learned all the details which he seemed to obtain by some mental process, merely by noting the expression of another person's face, or by following the movements of another person's limbs, the question naturally arises, and is not readily answered, How can any peculiarities of expression or movement convey information about such details?

"In fairly conducted experiments the person who is to give the thought-reader the hints he wants is no confederate, and he does his or her best to afford no suggestions, whether by expression, by gesture or by movements. But suppose that instead of acting thus it is agreed that he or she shall in every possible way suggest, by expression, gesture or gait, the information which the professed thought-reader wants, the only conditions imposed being that there shall be no speech to assist facial expression, no pulling, pushing or pointing to assist gait or gesture. How would the desired information be conveyed? A pin is concealed, let us say in a curtain in another room, and the thought-reader is brought in to find it, being guided only by the 'subject,' whose hand, let us say, he grasps. The subject can of course walk to the other room and up to the curtain; and if in such experiment the thought-reader merely followed the 'subject' into another room and up to a curtain, and then felt about for the pin till he found it, there would be nothing wonderful in the experiment; but we see the thought-reader even go in advance of the 'subject,' and on arriving opposite the curtain extend his hand at once to the pin, though this had been concealed within an unseen fold behind the curtain."

To account for these things by muscular indication it is not at all necessary to suppose the subject to be a confederate. The indications are given unconsciously and are imperceptible to all but the operator. No gesture, facial expression or perceptible peculiarity of gait is required. Excluding the phenomena of hypnotism, in which the mind of the subject is controlled by the operator and is peculiarly sensitive to suggestions, all these performances mentioned by Proctor can be shown to be entirely independent of such mental processes and subtle powers as he speaks of.

In a certain sense, the term "thought-reading" may describe the operation, but in its commonly accepted sense it is misleading. The thought itself is not transferred as a mental impression upon the brain, but the subject involuntarily gives indications of the object

of which he is thinking, if he thinks of it intently. The commonest form of thought-reading exhibited is that of finding a hidden article by grasping the hand of the person who hid it and apparently leading him to it. The hand or wrist is grasped lightly by the operator and the subject told to fix his mind intently upon the hidden object. Standing in the center of the room, the operator moves the subject's hand slightly in various directions. When the hand is moved away from the location of the hidden thing a very slight resistance is felt—hardly a resistance, but a faint reluctance of movement. When the right direction is struck the hand is passive—there is no trace of reluctance. With some persons the indications are very distinct, although the subjects are wholly unconscious of giving the least hint. With others only the most delicate sense of touch detects any difference of movement.

The correct general direction having been determined, the operator moves quickly, dragging the subject after him, and keeping tentative touch of his fingers. Quick, though slight, movements of the hand are made to detect any variation of direction. Suppose a pin to be hidden in the fold of a curtain. The operator first finds that it is somewhere near the curtain. By moving the hand first to one side and then the other, he locates the particular vertical fold of the curtain. Perhaps his eye then detects the place of concealment and he reaches for the pin without further experiment and appears to have read the thought of the subject. Otherwise, he moves the subject's hand up and down until he gets the exact level. Finding the pin is then an easy matter.

The same principle governs thought-reading without contact. The operator is blindfolded, but he can see downward under the bandage. The blindfolding in all those experiments is an advantage rather than a hindrance, as it keeps the operator's attention from being distracted by the movements of other persons in the room. The operator extends his hands, one above the other, about twelve or fifteen inches apart, holding them low enough to be visible from beneath his blindfold, and directs his subject to extend one hand and keep it between and at about equal distance from the operator's hands. He then moves his own hands tentatively, first one way and then the other, keeping them in the same vertical plane. When the direction is wrong the subject's hand follows tardily. When it is right his hand readily responds and keeps its relative position. A skillful operator can work this down to a very fine point, detecting instantly the slightest hesitation. I once tried this with a subject who knew the principle perfectly well and tried to follow my hands instantly and without giving the least hint of reluctance. But he was conscientious on the point of intent thought and kept his mind upon the hidden object. In spite of his efforts to respond promptly to the movements of my hands he could not avoid giving me the indication I wanted when I surprised him by a sudden change of direction, and in two minutes the hidden object was found.

A feat frequently performed by mind-readers, which seems to increase the difficulty and is generally taken as proof that the thought is transferred without muscular indication, is finding a hidden thing

by taking the hand of a person who does not know its location and having the person who had it grasp the wrist of the uninformed subject. But a moment's reflection will show that the operation is precisely similar to those already described. The passive hand and wrist make a connection between the operator and the person who knows where the thing is. A piece of wood or wire would do just as well and no better. When the passive hand is moved in the wrong direction the hand grasping the wrist slightly retards it. I was the passive link between Drury Melone and a certain professional mind-reader in one of these experiments. This professional pretended to deny the muscular-indication fact—for it is a fact, and not a theory—and I tried an experiment secretly with him. Mr. Melone had hold of my wrist and the mind-reader grasped my fingers. The thing to be found was a coin. I soon discovered by Mr. Melone's very marked resistance and acquiescence the course toward the coin, and then I resisted when he was passive and counteracted his resistance by moving my hand distinctly in the wrong direction. This utterly baffled the mind-reader and sent him on a wrong course, thereby proving, what I already knew, that he depended entirely upon muscular indication and had not the slightest idea of what was in Mr. Melone's mind. Had he been guided by mental impressions, brain pictures, transferred from Mr. Melone to him, the purely physical indications given by my hand would not have misled him. Finally I ceased my experiment, and Mr. Melone distinctly, though unconsciously, guided my hand and the operator's directly to the book in which the coin was hidden. Yet Mr. Melone thought the fake was marvelous, and rejected the simple explanation here given. He preferred to be humbugged.

It would be a very simple matter to demonstrate the truth of the thought-transference theory if any truth were in it. For example—let A think intently of a certain volume in a bookcase in another room. Let B, the operator, sit down and hold A's hand and get the mental picture of that volume and its position in the case impressed upon his brain by "thought-waves" from A's brain.

If the professional mind-reader's assertions are true that volume ought to appear to him in a distinct mental vision. Then let B go into the other room alone, leaving A sitting in his chair, take that volume from the shelf and bring it back with him. That would be a perfectly fair test, premising that there is no collusion and that both are perfectly honest. But no mind-reader will attempt such a thing if he is a professional showman.

Again, let A think of a number and B read it from his mind without writing it. B can't do anything of the kind. I have successfully performed every kind of feat exhibited by the professionals, as a score of gentlemen in this city can testify, and I assert that they can be done by purely physical methods and that anybody possessing requisite sensitiveness of nerves and quickness of observation can duplicate them. I have tried the experiments suggested, merely to satisfy others, and never could get the slightest nebula of a mental image of what A was thinking about. I didn't expect to get any.

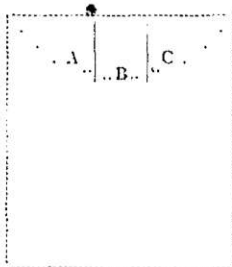
If a phenomenon can be perfectly explained and produced by

simple and natural methods, it is absurd as well as unnecessary to resort to the occult and unknown for an explanation.

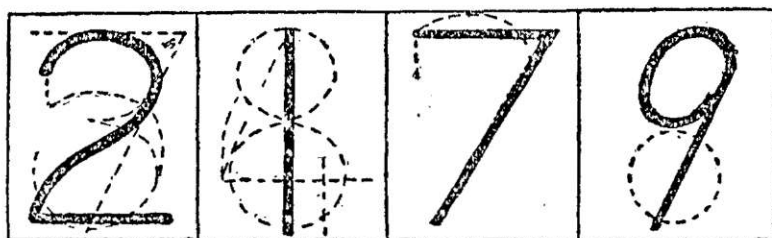
In some experiments the operator is momentarily puzzled by what appear to be false indications, but whenever this has occurred with me, the reason of it has appeared later. For example: I went out of a room and remained away while a watch was hidden. Upon returning I selected a subject at random from the company and engaged to find the watch without contact. We crossed the room at once in a direct line, and the indications given, as I have described, led to and ceased at the hand of another man. The watch was not in his hand, however, and for an instant I was puzzled. Renewing the tentative movements, I found that the subject's hand moved most readily toward his own breast, and the connection between the two indications became plain. Taking the second man's hand and placing it in the subject's breast pocket, the watch was found. The second man was the one who concealed the watch by placing it in the subject's breast pocket, and the latter, in fixing his mind upon the place of concealment, had involuntarily followed the process of concealment in natural sequence of acts. In the first part of the experiment he was thinking of the person who hid the watch and led me to him. Then that part of the operation having been followed, it ceased to dominate his mind, and his thoughts became fixed upon the watch. He imagined that he was thinking all the time of the watch, whereas he was only conscious of knowing the location of the watch, and was really thinking of how it was hidden.

This state of mind is found in many persons, especially in women. It is necessary for the success of mind-reading experiments that the subject shall concentrate his or her thoughts upon the thing sought. When there is uncertainty and indefiniteness of indication, the operator knows that the subject is not thinking intently. A woman will sometimes carry on conversation with other persons, and in reply to the protests of the operator will insist that she is thinking intently of a hidden pin. She mistakes mere latent consciousness of the location of the pin for concentrated thought. It is impossible for a person to think intently of two widely different subjects at the same time, and a person who attempts to do that is of no use to the mind-reader.

The principle that governs the finding of things hidden or thought of governs also the reproduction of numbers and words by so-called thought transference. The forms of the figures or letters are discovered through the unconscious indications given by the hand. A thinks of the number 2,179, writes it upon a piece of paper and gives the folded paper to some other person. B, the operator, draws upon a blackboard or sheet of paper four squares joined. Then he instructs A to picture in his mind the first figure and imagine it to be drawn in the first square. The first step is to find where the figure begins, as one would write it. As an aid to this, the operator, in his own mind, divides the upper part of the square into three sections, as follows:



Every digit, as usually written, begins at or near one of the points, A, B, C. The operator holds the subject's right hand in his left and wields the chalk with his right. Every movement made with the chalk is accompanied by a slight motion of the left hand in the same direction. This is not noticed by the subject, whose eyes and attention are fixed upon the chalk. The operator moves his chalk or pencil along the dotted line, back and forth, until by the indications of the subject's right hand he finds the point of beginning. The figures beginning at that part of the square marked A are 2, 3, 5, 7, and possibly 4. Those beginning at B are 1, 6, 8 and possibly 4. Those starting at C are 9, and possibly 8, the latter being written differently by different persons. The following diagram shows how the figures are made, and how the number selected is discovered:

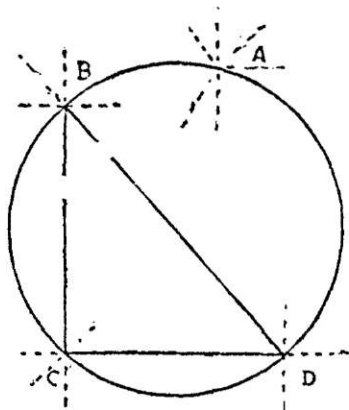


Having found a starting point in the upper left-hand corner, the operator begins to trace a figure without actually touching the chalk to the board, making the subject's right hand follow the motions almost imperceptibly. He first tries the straight dotted line forming the top of 7, finds a little reluctance toward the end, returns and tries the curve, finds that to be right and follows it down to what would be the middle of 3. If no hesitation is observed there, he knows that 2 is the figure, and promptly draws it with the chalk.

Taking the next square, he finds the point at the middle top, tries the curve of 8, meets a slight resistance and goes down the straight line nearly to the bottom, when he makes a little excursion toward the right to see if the horizontal arm of 4 is wanted. The subject slightly resists that movement, and the operator writes the figure 1 with confidence. Again he finds the point called A, tries the down stroke of 5, abandons that and tries the curve, gets no encouragement on the curve and strikes out on the straight line of

7. If the subject permits him to go the whole length of the line without a check, the figure must be 7. In the last square, finding the upper right-hand point, the operator tries the loop of 9, and finding no tendency to follow the reverse curve of 8, writes 9 with certainty. Not infrequently a very intent subject will guide the operator's hand unmistakably and actually draw the figure for him without being aware of the fact. The rapidity with which figures can be written with such a person for a subject usually astounds an audience.

Having shown how figures could be written, in the presence of two doctors, two newspaper men and a lawyer, not one of whom suspected the true method, I asked one of the newspaper men, connected then with the *Bulletin*, to fix in his mind some diagram demonstrating a geometrical proposition, and, taking his right hand in my left, drew upon a sheet of paper this figure:



Beginning at the point A, tentative motions were made in the directions shown by the dotted lines, and finally the curve was selected, and the circle completed without any check. As the subject did not drop my hand and say "that's right," it was clear that the figure was not finished. The point B was found as a new starter, and the triangle inscribed within the circle, the dotted lines at B, C and D showing where the pencil moved experimentally during the operation. The figure drawn was correct, and the subject insisted that it could have been achieved only by absolute mind-reading. And yet the principle is the same that is used in finding a hidden pin. To sum up the whole art of thought-reading, it is simply "moving along the line of least resistance."

Many tricks depending upon pure sleight of hand or deception may be made to appear like mind-reading feats, and very astounding ones at that. For example, a pack of cards is spread out and a person requested to fix one card in his mind without touching or indicating it in any way. The mind-reader gathers up the pack, hands it to the person who thought of the card and tells him to look for his card in the pack. The card has disappeared mysteriously from the pack, although it has not been named or touched by the person who

chose it, and the operator takes it from the pocket of another person. That looks like mind-reading of the first order, but it is only a conjuror's trick and depends upon skill in forcing a certain card upon the attention of the subject, who erroneously imagines that he has exercised free choice in his selection.

Nine times out of ten a person who has seen the thing done and attempts to tell what was done tells it wrong. A writer in the *Post* tried to describe how I did the trick with him, but he said that I handed him the pack and told him to choose a card in his mind; that he did so; that I then told him to look through the pack again, and he could not find the card, although I had not touched the pack; and then that I took his chosen card from his pocket.

He thought he described the feat correctly, and as he told it, no wonder it seemed marvelous, but he made one small though vital mistake. He reversed the order of the first two points. The fact was that I told him to choose a card, and then handed him the pack. The sequence of those two points makes all the difference in the world.

Descriptions of wonderful feats in the line of mind-reading, conjuring, or anything akin to them, unless given by persons who are familiar with the *modus operandi* of illusionists, are not to be depended upon. Not more than one person in a hundred can see accurately to start with. The very thing which the ninety-nine fail to notice is the essential feature of the trick. It is the performer's aim to make that as unobtrusive as possible and to distract attention from it. The success of his illusion depends upon the failure of the spectators to notice that one motion or act. Of ten who can see the whole of a trick, not more than one can describe it accurately and place the essential feature where it belongs in the sequence of events. Professor Proctor recites a case told by Dickens, whose keen power of observation, he says, made his testimony especially valuable. The story is about a feat performed by a French conjurer and, as told, it indicates that the conjurer impressed by sheer will power certain images upon the mind of Mr. Dickens. Professor Proctor can see no other explanation of the feat. My explanation, justified by repeated experience with observers as keen as Dickens, would be that either Dickens or Proctor omitted some apparently trifling but really essential point from the description.

The Rev. M. J. Savage of Boston is a keen observer and skeptical investigator of so-called mediumistic phenomena. He once called upon Herrmann, the magician, for a private interview, his purpose being to satisfy himself that some spiritualistic performances were really sleight-of-hand tricks. I was present and watched the things done. Herrmann's eyes were bandaged, and Mr. Savage wrote a number on a slip of paper. Herrmann placed the paper on top of his own head and read the figures. I afterwards heard Mr. Savage describe the feat, which puzzled him greatly, and he failed to notice one little movement of Herrmann's hand, which was the secret of the trick. When anybody tells of a feat that seems to be utterly incapable of any natural explanation and asks "How do you account for that?" my answer is "You did not see anything of the

kind. You can't tell what you did see." The tales told of the jugglers of India and the miracles performed by them are of the order of description. When they are not absolute lies, as many of them are, they are gross misstatements of the facts; the narrators were incapable of seeing truly and minutely.

Professor Proctor describes some experiments in hypnotism, and apparently classes them with the phenomena of thought reading of the kind explained above, but I think there is a radical difference. In the hypnotic experiments the operator does not read what is in the subject's mind, but endeavors to impress images upon his brain by the power of his own will. It is an undoubted fact that a person in the hypnotic sleep is singularly sensitive to suggestions and will accept as facts the wildest absurdity. But the extent to which his mind is susceptible of receiving impressions not indicated by word or act, and existing only in the mind of the operator is open to discussion. Experiments in that line, while apparently successful to a certain degree, have not satisfied me that coincidence is not a sufficient explanation. A hypnotised subject in a club-room recently described the New York *Tribune* building, which I had in mind, but the train of ideas that led up to it might have suggested that building to one who had been in Printing House square. There were so many failures that the one success was not at all convincing. In another case, the subject described an Arizona plain and a cowboy riding across his field of mental vision. I had just such a picture in my mind, but the fact that the subject himself had been a cowboy in Arizona may have had much to do in the production of the mental image. At all events, I never was able to tell what was in the mind of a person whom I had mesmerized, and I have yet to be convinced that he received any mental impression from me without suggestion of word or coincident surroundings.

Some of the experiments mentioned were described recently by a writer in a contemporary morning paper, who gave a sketch of what was done at one of the clubs on a wager proposed by some gentlemen who did not believe the feats of a professional mind-reader could be duplicated by me on the system of muscular indication. A man who evidently had faith in ghosts, wrote to the paper, asserting that "the chattering imbecile who wrote the article was incompetent to deal with the subject," expressing doubt that any newspaper man in town could perform the "miracles" described, and declaring that if he could perform them he must be a spirit medium, and was a scoundrel for not avowing his mediumship and giving credit to the spirits. This emphatic gentleman evidently preferred the supernatural to the natural, but perhaps he could be convinced by actual demonstration that mind-reading is as easy as rolling off a log, and that I am not a medium."

In conclusion it is hardly necessary to add that the above explanations give all that is known about mind reading or telepathy, and all that can be accomplished by it. Anything else is pure trickery, and in this connection it might be well to remark that modern trickery in this line is so subtle that the best scientific minds are the easier to lead astray. They seem to forget that we easily believe

what we ardently desire to be true. In a future work we will take up this subject and explain what can be done under the guise of trickery.

In a recent issue of the *Chicago Tribune* Albert Schneider, M. D., Ph. D., Secretary Sano-Legal Forum makes the following true statement:

"There is no evidence whatever at present that we are in possession of a power of thought transference or thought-reading. The so-called evidence of the Society for Psychical Research is mere statement without proof, therefore of no scientific value whatever."

MIND READING IN DOGS

HOW TO TRAIN A DOG TO POSE AS A MIND READER, MAGICIAN AND MATHEMATICIAN.

BY H. J. BURLINGAME.

The remarkable performances of the well known trained dog Bozzie have of late attracted widespread attention. Not only has she puzzled the acute observation of Chicago's keen-eyed newspaper men and justices of the peace, but she has been exploited as a mind reader, and preached about as being a model for poor, unenlightened mortals to emulate. The Press Club of Chicago has pondered over her performances, and has finally come to the conclusion that she is an unsolved enigma.

To explain how an animal of intelligence can be trained to perform seemingly impossible feats it is necessary only to refer to the experience of gentlemen skilled in the training of animals, and from them it is learned that it is simply a work of time and patience to teach a clever dog or horse to do as its master wishes.

Perhaps the most remarkable example of patient training on record is the performance of the renowned black French poodle "Black Robin," introduced some years ago in Europe by Mr. Zborzill. His system while not complicated is of interest to all lovers of the brute creation, and a careful study of his methods will do much to disperse the superstitious impressions created purposely by many modern trainers.

The mnemonic or memory system of training dogs or animals is one of the finest, most delicate and satisfactory methods. It consists solely in using certain "cue" words and imperceptible motions of the body, and by their use the memory of a dog can be developed and cultivated to a much higher degree than one which has been trained by the movements of the eye. For instance, the forming of words, by means of an alphabet, different table tricks, the solving of mathematical problems, the playing of a game of cards or dominoes, the location or selection of different objects with eyes blindfolded, and many other effects can be performed with such precision that one is actually astounded at the possibility of a dog's producing or performing such seemingly impossible feats.

The supposition that a dog can be a mind reader or a mathematician no person of good sense will consider for a moment, still less would one believe that a dog is able to learn cards, letters, numbers or words, any more than one would be able to draw the moon down to the earth. And yet it seems that the great mass of people will never learn that the most marvelous phenomenon has always a

purely natural cause. Even here, in enlightened Chicago, there are numerous believers in superstitious practices.

Every intelligent person will admit that a certain amount of sense exists in all animals in a greater or less degree.

It is decidedly false to ascribe all the actions of an animal to instinct alone, for if the word instinct means natural inclination, then arises the important question, which among all the creatures of the earth is the greatest animal? I cannot stop to consider this question deeply, but am of the opinion that any animal who is in thorough understanding with his master, whether it be by cue words, movements of the body or of the eye, must certainly possess sense. That sense and memory are related goes without saying, because when a man has lost sense his memory is gone, and just the reverse is true; when his memory is gone he has no sense. A boy who has no



memory is stupid and can neither learn to read, write, nor figure.

That dogs can remember many words is known to every dog fancier, and is proved by the simplest training. For instance, when we say to a dog: "Stand up," "Sit down," "Carry my paper," "Shake hands," and he obeys each command, it shows that he certainly must have memory. For this reason the modern system of training or teaching a dog as elucidated in this article is to be preferred to the method known as "eye training," in which the dog often receives severe punishment, although this memory system requires much time and patience.

The old expression, "I can read it in your eyes," could well be used by the dogs, because it has often happened that clever dogs have seen in the eyes of their master just what he desired them to do.

More than fifty years ago a clever Frenchman, of a speculative

turn of mind, discovered and cultivated this quality in his dog to such a degree that with a glance at his eyes the dog would pick up certain letters or numbers, thus forming words and solving different examples. As this Frenchman understood German thoroughly he still more astonished his audiences by the facility with which his dog picked up or spelled out words in either French or German as desired. In later years a number of other performers traveled about with trained dogs educated by this system, which they had discovered.

In order to bring a dog by eye training up to the point where he will find or pick up any desired letter or number from an alphabet, or a series of numbers, it is necessary that he first be taught how to retrieve (i. e., fetch and carry) well. When he has learned this simple feat, and all clever dogs learn it quickly, the dog should be placed on a table and a row of cards laid in front of him. The cards should be of heavy cardboard and either letters or numbers are painted or pasted on them. One end of each card must be turned up a little in order that the dog can pick it up easily with his teeth.

In the beginning use only six or eight cards. Accustom the dog to sitting quietly on the table, holding his head well up and keeping his eyes fixed on those of his trainer, for whom this is the most difficult and most important proposition, because innumerable times must the dog's head be lifted up and he must be punished at once if he moves his head or takes his eyes away from his trainer. When the dog succeeds in keeping still, with his eyes continually on those of his trainer, the latter casts a glance or look at any desired card without letting the eyelids fall deeply and stares with immovable eyes at the selected card, while he speaks sharply, "Find it, find it." Inasmuch as the dog in this respect has a sharper eye than the man, he sees at once on which article the pupil or rays of the eye of his master are concentrated, and he picks up the desired card. When the dog has learned the glance or look to be the sign to pick up a card, the entire training of the dog is nearly accomplished. All that is now necessary is to gradually add more cards, with letters or numbers, until words can be formed or examples solved.

With this method the forming of words is very slow, because each time a card is picked up by the dog he must again look into his master's eyes for a short time to get the location of the next card.

Where the letters or numbers on cards are not used the dog is taught to bark a number, in which case the dog watches his trainer's or master's face closely and simply keeps on barking till the eyes, or their movement, tell him to stop. The chief drawback to the above system is that any close observer will at once guess by what means and in what manner the dog has been trained. On the other hand, with a dog trained in the mnemonic or memory system, in which the trainer can operate with eyes blindfolded, no person can guess or fully discover the fine rapport existing between master and pupil.

Figure 1 represents a table on which are placed forty-one pieces of cardboard in five rows; each card is about two inches long and one and a half inches wide, and has painted or pasted on it a number. These numbers commence with cipher and run consecutively up to

forty. The end of each piece of cardboard which is toward the dog is turned up a little for the purpose already mentioned.

In front of the lower row, nearest the dog, are placed eight cue words. These words, however, during the lesson must be taken up, because they might disturb the dog during the training. The trainer must remember the exact location of each of these cue words, in order that he may know at any time to which number of the lower row each cue word belongs. All five numbers in each row have one and the same cue word, hence for forty-one numbers eight cue words are necessary. Number thirty-eight belongs to the cue word "which."

The trainer selects an intelligent dog, either poodle, spitz, collie, setter or spaniel, especially one that has learned how to retrieve well. Place the dog on a rather large table, and if he wants to jump down punish him, slightly, with a few light blows of the open hand, and he will learn quickly that he is to remain seated on the table. As soon as he is accustomed to remaining seated on the table place, in the beginning of his training, a row of only three figures or cards

38	36	25	6	39	7	40	3	31
	29	32	5	27	0	28	22	37
	17	30	13	35	9	15	8	33
	16	26	4	24	11	34	1	23
	18	21	19	20	2	10	12	14

Fig. 1.

in front of him, namely, 18, 21 and 19, the cue words of these are "which," "where" and "quick." From where the trainer stands to these three numbers there must be a space of at least eighteen inches and from the row of the three numbers to the front paws of the dog there must be a space of at least nine inches. The dog must always be kept at this distance with firmness. The empty space of eighteen inches will be taken up by the other rows of figures. The trainer must stand close to the table, with hands resting at his sides or held quietly behind his back. When the trainer wishes one of the first three numbers picked up, for instance number 18, he in the beginning points at it with his finger to make the dog understand that in that position lies the article which is to be brought to him or picked up by the dog and which he is to do every time when he hears the cue word "which." In order to have a more perfect understanding with the dog the trainer stands directly in front of the number.

The trainer now begins in the following manner—let us suppose that Don Pedro is the name of the dog. The trainer says: "Don Pedro, which is number 18, which is it, which is it, find it." Each

word must be repeated several times in order that the dog may learn it easier, and later on he will remember this cue word whenever he is asked this question. At the same time the trainer points his finger at the number and speaks the words "which, which is it." It becomes clear to the dog, if a good retriever, that he must pick up that number, which he does.

To be convinced that he will pick up the number without pointing at it, it is only necessary to emphasize the word "which" quite loudly and the dog will certainly pick up the number.

After the dog has done this several times the trainer stands in front of number 19 and says: "Quick, Don Pedro, where is number 19; quick, find it." When the dog has learned this position is taken in front of number 21 and the following words are used: "Where is it, where is 21, where is it, Don Pedro?" When the dog has picked up this number the trainer should then go from one to another of the three numbers, always repeating the proper cue words and speaking them in a commanding tone of voice, always remembering to take and keep the proper position and it will soon be seen that the dog without any assistance in the way of pointing will soon pick up the desired number when he hears the proper cue words.

When the dog has learned the above three cue words the trainer places two more numbers in front of him, namely 20 and 2. This gives him a row in front of the dog of five numbers, viz., 18, 21, 19, 20 and 2, each one three inches from the other. For the last two he uses the cue words "what" and "can," and says: "What is No. 20, what is it, Don Pedro, what is it?" Further, "Can you find No. 2, can you find it, Don Pedro, can you?" As soon as the dog understands this, three more numbers are added to the row, 10, 12 and 14, there now being eight numbers in this row. For No. 10 he says: "Hurry up, Don Pedro, hurry up!" For the seventh number, which is 12, he says: "Now, Don Pedro, No. 12. Now find it." And for the last number, "tell me." "Tell me No. 14, tell me, Don Pedro!"

It must be remembered that the picking up of these eight numbers can not by any means be taught in one day. It depends entirely on the patience and the time of the trainer, as well as the intelligence of the dog, whether the animal learns this in a short or long time. On this account, it will be seen that considerable time is necessary for the training. It cannot be limited, because in the beginning the dog should not be urged too much, certainly not over twenty minutes at one time on the table.

It must not be forgotten that every time the dog does his part well he is to be rewarded. The best method for this purpose is to give him a small piece of raw hashed beef. A recognition of this kind is the best means to sharpen the memory of the dog during this training. After an hour's rest, and the time of the trainer will admit it, the dog can again be taken in hand for a further lesson. When the dog is able to pick up without a mistake any desired number out of the first row of eight numbers, the second row of 16, 26, 4, 24, 11, 34, 1 and 23, is placed on the table two inches in front of the first row, the dog now having two rows of figures in front of him.

This time, a string is tied around the neck of the dog, one end of which is held loosely by the trainer. Let us suppose the trainer

wishes No. 4 selected, he speaks as already described: "Quick, where is No. 4, quick, Don Pedro." If the dog starts to pick up No. 19, which lies under No. 4, the trainer pulls the string a little and at the same time draws in his abdomen or stomach slightly, without changing his position. By the pulling of the string the dog is compelled to pass over the first row and pick up No. 4. When drawing in of the body is a sure sign for the dog to go to the second row without the string being pulled.

This method is proceeded with until the dog can pick up any number from either row without the string being pulled. As soon as he has learned this a third row of figures is placed on the table, two inches in front of the second row.

While giving the lessons to the dog on the first and second rows the trainer stands close up to the table. When teaching him the third row he stands six or eight inches away from the table; this is called the first distance. Then the experiment with the string is repeated only when it is desired that the dog pick up a number from the third row.

For instance: "Hurry up, where is No. 15, hurry up, Don Pedro." If the dog starts to picking up No. 34 the string is pulled a little, compelling the dog to go to the third row.

When the trainer stands in the first distance, as he pulls the string to draw the dog to the third row to pick a number he must never draw in his body, because the distance from the table is the third sign for the dog, in order that later he will reach the third row without using the string. After the string has been used a number of times and the dog understands what the first distance means, namely a sign for him to reach to the third row to pick up the desired number, the trainer should change about a few times, stand close to the table for the dog to reach the first row, then to first distance and draw in the lower part of the body for the dog to go to the second row, then again close to the table for the first row, then back to first distance for the dog to reach to the third row. As soon as the dog understands all this, then the other two rows of figures must be added to the table; he will then have in front of him the forty-one figures in the five rows, two inches apart, as shown in Fig. 1.

The trainer now stands six or eight inches farther away from the table than he did for the third row, and this creates the second distance, about twelve or sixteen inches from the table. The trainer can use his own judgment as to the distance he is to stand away from the table. The farther the distance the more difficult it is to teach the dog.

When the trainer stands in the second distance from the table he can only allow the dog to pick up a number from the fourth and fifth rows and must practice with him the cue words and by manipulating the string until the dog understands that this distance is a sign for the fourth row. For the fifth row the same sign is given the dog that is used for the second row, the drawing in of the body.

If the trainer should stand in the first distance from the table he could not expect the dog to pick up a number from the first or

second row, and much less could this be expected if he stood in the second distance from the table.

In course of time the trainer will learn that whenever a cue word is spoken loudly for the first row, the body drawn back for the second row, or he stands in the first distance for the third row, in the second distance for the fourth row, and in this position draws back imperceptibly his body for the fifth row that each time the dog will pick up the number from the desired row.

As soon as the dog has learned through these lessons to pick up any selected number from among the forty-one on the table the following interesting experiment can be performed with him, the same table of figures being used.

The trainer asks any person present to name two numbers which the dog should add together and give the result. Suppose the numbers 11 and 8 are given, the trainer must accidentally (?) stand in front of number 6, and simply say to the dog: "Quick, Don Pedro, how much is that?" when he will at once pick up number 19 as though he knew what it all meant. The trainer shows the number to the spectators, places it back in its proper position, and asks for any person to say what number shall be added to it; some one says 14; the trainer must at once stand in front of number 31 and say: "Tell me how much, Don Pedro; add 14 to it," when the dog will quickly pick up number 33.

Addition, subtraction, multiplication, fractions or anything in the arithmetical line may be done in like manner, and if the trainer or exhibitor is clever and quick at figures—a "lightning calculator," so-called—he may undertake to have doggie perform all sorts of arithmetical problems. The reader will readily comprehend, too, that a thoroughly trained dog and master might in like manner accomplish some stunning feats in mind reading and the like. The master having thoroughly acquired the relative position of the numbers, might with practice be able to put himself in proper position before the table even while blindfolded. The proper distance from the table may be easily fixed by keeping one hand in touch with it. Here is a pretty trick illustrative of what may thus be done.

An ordinary slate is used and the exhibitor requests any person to write three different numbers on the slate, or his age, how long he has been married and how many children he has. Suppose the person wrote 39, 13 and 8, representing him to be 39 years old, thirteen years married and the happy possessor of eight children. Of course, the exhibitor, or trainer, must be told or shown these numbers and take particular care that he does not forget them. He returns the slate to the person, goes to the table, allows himself to be blindfolded and takes a position in the second distance from the table and says to the dog: "What is the first number the gentleman wrote?" The dog picks up number 39. The trainer then steps a little closer to the table into the first distance and says, "Quick, how long has the gentleman been married?" and the dog picks up No. 13. Remaining still in the first distance he continues with: "Now you must tell me how many children he has?" and the dog will pick up No. 8.

Many marvelous experiments have been produced in this manner

by dogs trained under this system. It depends a great deal on the trainer what feats he devises to which he can apply his cue words and in what manner he will produce them. When the dog is far enough advanced to be manipulated with numbers many very interesting and different tricks can be undertaken. For instance, words can be composed or spelled out by the dog as the following explanation will show. Figure 2 represents a table of letters consisting of a double alphabet of fifty letters placed in the above order on a large table in front of the dog. There are five rows of ten letters each; there being always two letters alike placed together, it is only necessary to use the above mentioned five cue words, which makes it easier for the trainer and the dog to find and pick up the desired letter. Let us suppose some person asked for the spelling of the word Philadelphia. The trainer must not forget the proper distance from the table and says: "Can you spell the word"—capital P—"quick"—small h—"what comes next?"—"i"—"which letter now?"—"l"—"which one again?"—"a"—"what follows now?"—"d"—"can you tell the next?"—"e"—"which one now?"—"l"—"can you find another?"—"p"—"quick"—h—"what comes now?"—"i"—"which one for the last?"

P h i l a d e l p h i a	a	a	b	b	c	c	d	d	e	e
	f	f	g	g	h	h	i	i	k	k
	l	l	m	m	n	n	o	o	p	p
	q	q	r	r	s	s	t	t	u	u
	v	v	w	w	x	x	y	y	z	z

Fig. 2.

—a," and the word Philadelphia has been spelled out by the dog. If the exhibitor or trainer cannot spell correctly he must not depend on the dog assisting him, and he would appear in a ridiculous position if the word was not properly spelled.

In the same manner some very interesting card tricks may be added to the dog's repertory, for it is easy to accustom the animal to rows of cards as well as numbers and letters, and the cleverness of the tricks will depend solely upon the cleverness of the master.

When the numbers are still on the table the performer can, for a change, introduce the following trick with a watch. He borrows a watch from any person present, sees what time it shows, and he can then hold it close to the dog's eyes or not, as he thinks best. He then steps in front of the row containing the number of the hour as shown by the watch, places himself in the proper distance and says to the dog, "What time is it, Don Pedro?" The dog will confound the spectators by showing them that he knows the time even better than they do. The same feat can be performed with a set of dice. The performer hands a dice box and several dice to any person and asks him to make a throw, the moment he does so the performer

quickly adds the spots on the dice, steps in front of the row containing the number and in the proper distance, and giving the dog the necessary cue word asks how much did the gentleman throw; the dog at once picks up the number thrown.

If the dog is to play a game of cards it depends on the performer into how many rows he will divide the number of cards the dog receives. For just as many cards as he places in a row, he will need that number of cue words. The same conditions prevail in playing a game of dominoes with the dog. If six dominoes are placed in a row, six cue words are used, "which," "where," "quick," "what," "can" and "hurry." If the dominoes are placed in two rows only three cue words are necessary, namely, "which," "where" and "quick." As I have already said, a dog trained in this manner can be used to perform or play many different tricks and games, it depending on the ingenuity of the exhibitor or trainer in devising the experiments to be introduced.

Any person who will devote himself to a somewhat troublesome task and teach his dog the amusing exercise of becoming a Swiss bell ringer, will, on completion of it, derive much pleasure, and will have learned by experience that the memory of a dog can be cultivated to such a degree that he will be able to play short, simple pieces of music, and that as soon as he has mastered the same he will not only never strike a false note, but will also on command play the piece through without a single mistake. Although in this experiment no cue words are used as there are in the mnemonic system, it is somewhat similar to it from the fact that the memory of the dog is cultivated to a higher degree and plays the leading role. I will not say that a dog has a musical ear, because in order to understand that, and how far the talent of the animal extends in this direction, it will be necessary for man to understand and comprehend thoroughly the language of animals. But that a dog, through an innumerable number of times placing his paws on certain keys, will remember the same, is a fact, and the more simple the touch is, just so much easier does he remember them. Of course, for this purpose a special instrument must be constructed, which can easily be done by any good cabinet-maker or mechanic. All that is necessary is to secure six or eight well-toned bells, and make a frame work to hang them in in such a way that when a key is touched in the usual manner a little hammer strikes the bell. These keys must be at least one inch and a half wide and placed one inch apart. If they were placed together, like keys on a piano, the dog would have difficulty in touching the proper key. Of course, whoever teaches the dog this feat must thoroughly understand the piece of music selected, and must be able to play it on the bell without a single mistake, because if he should make an error while teaching the dog it would cause the animal to strike a false note also.

The dog is to be seated on the table in front of the instrument; the trainer must stand in such a way that the instrument is between him and the dog. He takes a thin rod of such length that when held in his hand the other end of it will touch the dog's paw. Attach to the lower end of the rod a small leather strap with a buckle. Strap this around the right front paw of the dog, close

to the end of the paw, in such a way that the end of the rod rests on top of the paw. Now, knowing the proper keys to strike to bring out the tone, the trainer lifts up the rod with the paw attached and places it on the first key to be touched, then on the second key, the third, and so on, until the piece is finished. Every time the piece has been played through the dog should be allowed a few minutes' rest and be petted and rewarded. By this he is given to understand that he has performed his task as desired, and it will encourage him so that the next time he will follow it with more ambition and attention, and retain the tone and movements in his memory.

After a short rest the performance is again gone through with, and at the commencement any suitable word or command should be spoken to him, for instance, the name of the piece to be played, and it should be pronounced in a loud, commanding tone. The dog will remember the continued repetition of this commanding word, and when in course of time he has learned to strike the keys properly he will associate the command with the piece and it will only be necessary to repeat it to him when he will at once jump up on the table and play the piece through.

It must be understood that in teaching this the trainer must have a great deal of patience and time, because it requires an enormous number of times placing the paw of the dog on the keys, but in a few weeks of well regulated and diligent practice the dog will have learned his task.

This experiment can also be performed by using the system known as the eye training, but in this case it would be very difficult to judge what the dog is playing, because the notes are struck so slowly from the fact that after each touch the dog must look into his master's eye to see which key he must strike next. And this might often take a minute's time before the dog would strike the next note, and if the cue word system is used it would require constant speaking to the dog, which would be a disturbing feature. Then again the piece would be played too slowly, and these two methods would be harder for the dog to learn than the one described.

After the dog has played the piece through a number of times the trainer holds the rod very loosely in his hand and tries to have the dog commence on the proper key by merely commanding him. To make it easy for the dog he points at the proper key with a finger of the other hand. If the dog puts his paw on the key, point to the second, and so on until the piece is played through. When the dog follows the pointing of the finger and has struck all the proper keys through to the end, he must at once receive a good reward, and it will not be necessary to use the rod any more. Simply point with the finger to the proper key and try to have him play the piece as quickly as possible.

As the dog progresses in his part the trainer takes the finger farther and farther away from the keys and finally points only from a distance, but standing close to the table and giving the proper word of command in the beginning. The trainer will soon observe that the dog, with the keenness of his sight, will see what

key his master wants touched and he will commence at once. As already mentioned, the dog learns in time through the continued repetition of striking the keys and will remember it so well that it will only be necessary to command him, when he will at once render the selection.

A most interesting experiment with a dog is one that is particularly interesting to ladies and finds great acclamation in cultivated circles, especially among those who are interested in the cultivation of flowers and their symbolical meaning.

First the trainer must have a mechanic make twelve small plates of wood or metal, each one two inches wide by three inches long. Each plate has a piece about one inch long attached to one corner at right angles to it, to serve as a mouthpiece for the dog to pick it up by, and to make this easy for him it should be corrugated and turned up in order that he can hold it securely with his teeth without injuring it. Fastened upright to the center of each plate is a small rod about eight or ten inches high. Imitation flowers made of cloth, silk or woolen material are attached to these upright rods. Paper flowers must not be used. These little bouquets are then placed on the table in two rows, six in each row. The rows must be about two feet apart, this will place a row on each side of the trainer, and leave the center space to be occupied by the dog, which sits facing the exhibitor, and gives him room to move about comfortably without displacing or knocking over the bouquets. These small bouquets must stand far enough apart that their leaves do not touch, in order that none of them will be knocked over by the dog as he picks one up with his teeth. When the trainer has these arrangements completed he must learn the twelve flowers he is using and their location in the two rows, and must also know by heart the language of these flowers, including all the words and expressions which they may be used to represent. He must have all this at his tongue's end in order to give the full elucidation to any flower the dog may pick up. Every exhibitor must arrange these flowers and their meaning to suit himself, but for the purpose of fully explaining how this is done, I give here the list of flowers and their meaning as originally used by the inventor of this system.

As the performer stands facing the table, the first flower at his right hand is a forget-me-not, the second a white lily, the third a tulip, the fourth a corn blossom, the fifth a gray violet (pansy), and the sixth a red rose. At his left hand stands first in the row an evergreen, the second a red pink, then a poppy, then an auricula, the white rose and the double red pink (carnation). The symbols of these twelve flowers are as follows: The forget-me-not represents fidelity, hope, remembrance, etc.; the white lily, purity, innocence, virtue, power, freedom, majesty, etc.; the tulip, vanity, beauty without spirit or heart, etc.; the corn blossom (cyane), childish simplicity, pious joy, bucolic poverty, faith, etc.; the gray violet, suffering or patient love, melancholy, love's complaint, etc.; the red rose, love, innocence, youth, pleasure, perishable, etc. The evergreen, which is the first plant at the left of the trainer, represents immortality, eternal virtue and its reward, friendship, eternity, etc.

The red pink represents ardent love, noble mind and changeability. The poppy represents sleep, dreams, death, sorrow, deception, false heart, etc. The auricula is the emblem of poverty, modesty and all that is lovable. The white rose is the symbol of purity, innocence, childishness, repentance, etc. The carnation, last flower in the left row, is the symbol of friendship, beauty, confidence, etc.

The above list is given for the purpose of showing the different symbols of the flowers, but each performer must make his own selection according to his taste. It is sufficient for him to remember one or two symbols that each flower represents.

When this experiment with the dog is produced the exhibitor must show each flower to the spectators, giving its name and what it represents, that they may understand just what flowers are used. He then asks any lady present to name any flower she would like

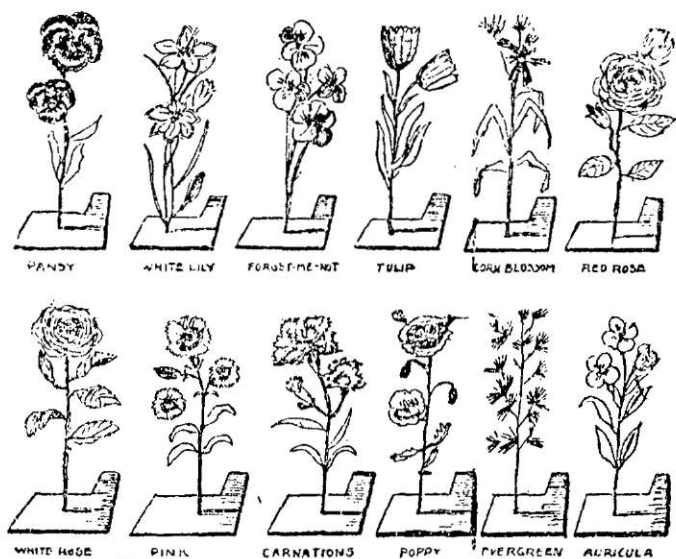


Fig. 3.

to have the dog pick up. As soon as mentioned the exhibitor must place himself apparently by accident near the row in which the desired flower stands. As there is so much empty space on the table in performing this feat the cue words are not used. Only the distances from the table are made use of and the trainer shows the dog in which row the selected flower is by standing near it. Suppose the lady called for the auricula. The trainer carelessly stands in front of the left row and in the first distance, because the auricula is in that row and the third one from the dog. The exhibitor says: "Don Pedro, hand me the auricula." The dog being accustomed to notice the distance in which his master stands at once picks up the third flower, which is the one desired. If a spectator asks for a tulip, the trainer must stand at once in front of the right row and in the second distance, because the tulip is the

fourth flower in the right row from the dog, and again he commands: "Don Pedro, hand me the tulip." The dog, noticing the distance, will certainly pick up the tulip. It must be remembered that when the evergreen or the forget-me-not is chosen that these form the sixth object and not the fifth, as is the case in the number or alphabet code previously explained. The trainer must therefore try to make the dog pick up the sixth flower when he stands farther away from the table, and that this third distance is to be a sign for the dog to pick up the sixth object. The exhibitor must not forget to take the flower away from the dog as soon as he has picked it up and show it, calling attention to the fact that it is the one desired, and then replace it in its proper position in the row.

When the dog has picked out a sufficient number of selected flowers to satisfy the spectators, the following interesting feat exemplifying the language of flowers can be performed. "Don Pedro, what flower is the symbol of childish simplicity?" If the trainer is close to the proper row and in the proper distance to designate this flower the dog will certainly pick up the corn blossom. "Don Pedro, which flower is the symbol of purity and innocence?" The dog picks up the white rose. "Don Pedro, which flower represents patient love?" The dog picks up the gray violet. "Don Pedro, which flower typifies poverty and modesty?" The dog picks up the auricula. "Don Pedro, which one typifies vanity?" He picks up the tulip. "Don Pedro, which flower typifies virtue?" The dog picks up the lily.

Now for something more complicated. "Don Pedro, if a scholar at school wants to sleep instead of getting his lesson, what flower would you give him for a prize?" The dog picks up the poppy. "Don Pedro, let us suppose you had a sweetheart, what flower would you send her to show you loved her sincerely?" The dog picks up the red pink, that being the symbol of ardent love. "Don Pedro, if you were separated for some time from your sweetheart, and enlisted as a soldier to serve in the Philippines, what flower would you send to her in remembrance of yourself?" The dog picks up the forget-me-not. "And now, Don Pedro, if it should happen that I died before you what flower would you plant on my grave?" The dog picks up the evergreen, as that is the symbol of immortality and eternity.

Of course, it is not necessary to put all these questions to the dog; it depends entirely on the exhibitor or trainer as to how far he will go in fatiguing the dog.

In this same manner the trainer can produce the pretty feat of introducing the flags of all nations. He must secure small flags of the United States, England, Germany, France, Russia, Austria, Cuba, Italy, Turkey, Norway, Sweden, China, twelve in all, attach them to little staffs that are attached to the plates in the manner the flowers are. He places these twelve in two rows of six each, learning by heart their position, or for convenience, he can have the name of each nation painted on the plate to which is attached the little staff supporting the flag. He can then easily see the name of the nation and it is only necessary for him to ask his audience which flag the dog shall pick up, and then to place himself in the correct

distance near the proper row, when the dog will pick up the selected flag.

This experiment can also be performed with a single row of six single colors, say red, white, blue, green, black and yellow. In this case the trainer allows only single colors to be selected first, and after the dog has manipulated these for a while he can form the different national colors by picking out the individual colors necessary to form them. To produce this successfully the exhibitor must know all the different national colors or flags by heart.

The chronicles of the French Academy contain the account of a dog in Germany who could pronounce over thirty words in such a manner that he was easily understood, particularly so when he asked for tea, coffee, milk, meat, water, etc. The celebrated Leibnitz notified the academy of this fact. It was necessary to speak the words first to the dog, whereupon he repeated them. Leibnitz stated that he himself had heard the dog speak, and the members of the French Academy added that if they had not been assured of this fact by such a celebrated man as Leibnitz they would have dropped the matter entirely as not being worthy of their consideration. This dog was said to be of ordinary size and belonged to a peasant in one of the provinces of Saxony.

The writer himself had for many years in his possession a trained cat, which when asked had a different cry or meow for what it wanted, such as meat, liver, milk or water.

The well known and popular Strand Magazine for August, 1904, contained the following article under the caption of "The Most Intellectual Dog in the World:"

"BOZZIE THE SECOND" is an almost uncanny animal. She is owned by Mr. George B. Clason, of Chicago, Illinois, and is a truly wonderful dog, possessing phenomenal mental powers. She can count, solve mental problems in addition, multiplication, and subtraction, can tell time to the very minute, spell words, perform marvellous feats in mind-reading, and do good detective work.

The wonderful achievements of Bozzie have attracted the attention of psychologists all over the world, and a number of these scientists will shortly gather at the Chicago University to make a thorough examination of the dog's mental powers. Many investigators interested in the problem of mental telepathy have visited Mr. Clason and tested Bozzie's powers, finding that she could receive mental messages much more accurately and with a greater degree of certainty than any human being claiming to possess the same power.

If several visitors call on Mr. Clason he will, after introducing the dog, inquire, "How many callers have we, Bozzie?" The dog will give a hasty glance around the room and designate the number by short, sharp barks. It must be clearly understood that Bozzie does not work by the signal system. Mr. Clason does not communicate with the dog in any way.

After Bozzie has counted the number of visitors, one of her simplest feats, Mr. Clason usually requests some one to give the dog an arithmetical problem. At a recent exhibition some one asked Bozzie the result of three minus one plus two. After a moment's pause

the dog marked four times. The letters of the alphabet, printed on separate cards, were then brought out, and Bozzie was asked to spell her name, which she did correctly. She then spelled a number of two-syllable words, only making an occasional mistake.

Some one remarked that the dog could not possibly know how to form the words and that her master must assist her in some way.

Mr. Clason was prepared for this; he told the sceptic to test the dog's powers with as many words as he wished, and left the room. Bozzie looked thoughtfully after her master for an instant and then turned once again to business. Word after word was put to her until all doubt of her capability was banished.

Mr. Clason then returned and electrified the visitors. "Now Bozzie will show what an excellent mind-reader she is. Bozzie," he continued, "tell the gentlemen what they thought we were a few minutes ago."

Bozzie immediately walked over to the letters and spelled the word "frauds," which caused a hearty laugh. "Now, Bozzie," continued her master, "I want you to do exactly as these gentlemen tell you." He then told the visitors to write a number on a piece of paper, at the same time keeping their mind on the figure, and then to ask Bozzie what it was.

The first man wrote the figure eight. The dog walked up to him and barked a correct number of times. The next man wrote five. Bozzie meditated a minute and then barked four. "Wrong," exclaimed those who saw the figure. "No," remarked the man who was putting the test, "the dog is right. I thought I would fool her, so I wrote five and thought of four."

A number of like tests were made, and the dog responded quickly to unspoken questions. Mr. Clason wrote on a piece of paper: "Mentally tell Bozzie to bring you this morning's paper," and passed the slip to a visitor. The man looked at the dog a few minutes and mentally made the demand. Bozzie wagged her tail knowingly and soon returned with the morning's paper.

This disclosed a power in the dog the claim for which seemed preposterous. A mind-reading dog! Absurd!

But Bozzie is really and truly a mind-reader. A little fellow who had noticed the dog's performance in open-mouthed amazement asked to be allowed to try something. The collie's master invited the little fellow to place his hand on Bozzie's head and think of his age. Nobody but the boy knew his age, or, more correctly speaking, nobody but the boy and the dog, for Bozzie gave ten quick barks and the boy admitted that the dog had told his age correctly."

It seems almost incredible that a magazine of the standing the Strand enjoys should give credence to such statements as made in the article above. To say that any animal is really and truly a mind-reader, and that any animal or dog doing the phenomenal work that Bozzie does is not communicated with by a signal of some kind is an insult to the intelligence and common sense of any individual. Mr. Clason has repeatedly stated that both Bozzie the First and Second possessed supernatural powers, and were real mind-readers. This statement has been emphasized by his friends and some pro-

fessional gentlemen. It is sheer folly to believe this. The writer does not wish to disparage the cleverness of these fine dogs, or the patience and skill of Mr. Clason in training them, all of which deserve the highest commendation, but must insist that statements which tend to cloud the thought and intellect of the present day are entirely out of place and should be controverted. Bozzie has no greater mental development than any other well trained or thoroughbred dog. The manipulation of the tests and feats are in the hands of her master and his assistants, the dog being trained to watch his face, commencing to bark when told, and stopping the instant the master drops or rather winks his eyes. This manner may be combined with other signals imperceptible to the spectator, as explained above. Hence it is certainly a fact that signals are used, notwithstanding all statements to the contrary.

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380 Under the bamboo tree
381 Mister Dooley
382 Stay in your own back yard
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ALBERTUS, surnamed Magnus, from the Latinizing of his surname, which was "Great," was a native of Suabia, and born in 1205. He was ardently desirous of acquiring knowledge, and studied with assiduity; but being of slow comprehension, his progress was not adequate to his expectations; and, therefore, in despair, he resolved to relinquish books and bury himself in retirement. One night, however, he saw a vision of a beautiful woman, who accosted him and inquired the cause of his grief. He replied that in spite of all his efforts to secure information, he feared he should always remain ignorant. He then paused. "Have you so little faith," replied the lady, "as to suppose that your prayers will not obtain what you cannot of yourself accomplish?" The young man prostrated himself at her feet and she promised him all that he desired, but added that, as he preferred philosophy to theology, he should lose his faculties before his death. She then disappeared, and the prediction was accomplished. Albertus became unwillingly Bishop of Ratisbon, but he relinquished the See within three years, and resided chiefly at Cologne, where he produced many wonderful works. It was said that he constructed an automaton which both walked and spoke, answered questions and solved problems submitted to it. Thomas Aquinas, who was the pupil of Albertus, was so alarmed on seeing this automaton, which he conceived to be the work of the devil, that he broke

it to pieces and committed it to the flames. When William, Count of Holland, and King of the Romans, was at Cologne, Albertus invited him to a banquet, and promised that his table should be laid out in the middle of his garden, although it was then winter, and severe weather. William accepted the invitation; and on arriving at the house of Albertus, was surprised to find the temperature of the air as mild as in summer, and the banquet laid out in an arbor formed of trees and shrubs, covered with leaves and flowers, exhaling the most delicious odors, which filled the whole of the garden. Albertus was reputed a magician; but, nevertheless, after his death, which occurred in 1234, in his seventy-seventh year, he was canonized.

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